THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

P. P. P. P.
Always open. 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1894 No. 20

Silverware
Silverware
Silverware
Silverware !

The Largest and Finest Stock in the City at

Davidson Bros.,

The Jewellers, 55 Government Street.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
AT
THE WESTSIDE
Beginning To-Day, Tuesday, January 16th.

As usual at this season of the year, and prior to stock-taking, in order to clear out Winter Stock, we offer goods at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS

Direct from the manufacturers, and only on hand since the 31st ult., having been delayed en route,

$7.50 Quality, reduced to $4.00 | $12.50 Quality, reduced to $8.50
$10.00 Quality, reduced to $6.50 | $17.50 Quality, reduced to $10.00

Imperial Waterproofs from $3.50 to $7.50, worth regular price from $6.50 to $12.00, and others in proportion. All of the above are of latest style and finish, but have to be sold to make room for Spring Goods.

DRESS GOODS

44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
44-inch All-Wool Dress Serges, $1.25.....Reduced to 90c.
54-inch Tweeds, $2.25.....Reduced to $1.25
54-inch English All-Wool Tweeds, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75.....All at 90c
52-inch Dress Meltons, 40c. and 50c.....Reduced to 25c.
27-inch Dress Twills, 25c.....Reduced to 9 yards for $1.00

SPECIAL CUT IN COSTUME PIECES.

All Black Goods and Colored Cashmeres.....20 per cent. off
50 doz. Ladies' Wool Vests, 75c. and 90c.....Reduced to 50c.
20 doz Ladies' Wool Vests, assorted, worth 75c. to $1.....All at 40c.
20 doz Misses' and Children's Ribbed Vests.....At 37½c. each

EMBROIDERIES
800 yards at 5 cents.

DRESS ORNAMENTS
At less than half price.

CORSETS
Drab Sateen, good quality, 75c., worth $1.25 per pair. Black, extra, 90 cents, worth $1.50.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 25c. each, 8 for $1.00. Children's Handkerchiefs, 25c. per dozen.

STAPLES

20 yds. White Cotton for $1.00
15 yds. Flannelette for.....$1.00
20 yds. Fast Color Print for $1.00
Elder Down Quilts for.....$5.90
Comforter Quilts.....from 90c.
White Blankets, from $2.25 a pair

And other goods in proportion.

FOR BARGAINS COME EARLY. J. HUTCHESON & CO.

A Big Variety

Of Rubbers and Gum Boots with prices right, at

A. B. Erskine's,
Cor. Gov't and Johnson Sts.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS.

McINTOSHES--A fresh supply of our fine blue McIntoshes just received.

MITTS--10 doz. Wool Mitts, hand made, 15 cents a pair.

LEATHER COATS--Another case to hand. All sizes up to 46 in. chest.

Special Value in Boys' Overcoats.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY WANTED—Langley & Co. j24-2t

WANTED—Girl 16 years of age to do house-work. Apply 41 Kings Road, Work Estate.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced waiter; several years in city. Apply X., Times office. j24-2t

TO L&T—Adjoining Government buildings, first class bedrooms with use of sitting room and fire; first class house-keeping rooms for married couple. 63 Superior St., James Bay.

A SOCIAL

Will be given on Tuesday, January 30th, by the Societies of the Central Church in the hall next the church. An entertaining programme is being prepared to consist of songs, recitations and readings, after which refreshments will be supplied. j25-td

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. j24

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME
Hillside Avenue, Victoria, B.C.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-first annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution will be held in the committee room of the City Hall, Victoria, on Tuesday, January 30th, 1894, at 8 p.m., to receive the reports of the retiring officers, to elect a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may lawfully be brought before such meeting.

Donations and subscriptions for 1893 forwarded to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. James Hutcheson, on or before Monday, the 29th instant, will be acknowledged in his report.

CHARLES HAYWARD,
j23 Honorary Secretary.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION
Real Estate.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 11 A.M.

By order of the Supreme Court of B.C.

INTESTATE ESTATE OF JOHN McDONALD.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, Victoria, Lot 8½, Russell St., Victoria West, being a subdivision of acre lots 34, 36, and 38, Springfield, estate being part of section XXXI., Esquimalt District, together with a cottage thereon.

For further particulars apply to J. P. Walls, Bastion Square, vendor's solicitor.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

CHEAP RATES
To or From all European and Foreign Ports

LIST OF ATLANTIC SAILINGS.

(From Halifax.)

Allan Line, Laurentian	Feb. 17
Allan Line, Numidian	March 3
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Feb. 10
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb 24
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	Feb 14
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	Feb. 28

(From New York.)

Cunard Line, Umbria	Feb. 10
Cunard Line, Servia	Feb. 17
White Star, Germanic	Feb. 31
American Line, Berlin	Feb. 7
American Line, Chester	Feb. 10
American Line, Paris	Feb. 21
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Feb. 17
Anchor Line, Bolivia	Feb. 30
Nor. German Lloyd, Nechar	Feb. 10

For cheap rates and all other information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Gen. Agent.

The Floor Collapsed.

Paris, June 24.—The floor of the sales rooms at Pinet's collapsed yesterday. Two persons were killed and twenty injured. Some of the injured will die.

Bismarck and Wilhelm.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—There is now no doubt that the reconciliation between Kaiser Wilhelm and Prince Bismarck is an accomplished fact, and before many days the face of the old ex-chancellor will again be seen in the rooms of the palace, which is being prepared for the prince's reception. News that he is surely coming to Berlin has caused great excitement among the residents of this city.

STROEBEL'S DOOM

Lord Aberdeen Signs the Order-in-Council To-Day

CONFIRMING SENTENCE OF DEATH

Tuesday Morning Will See Expiation of the Crime.

Captain Irving Concludes an Important Transaction With Acton Burrows—Western Publishing Company to Have Sole Advertising Privileges on C.P.N. Boats.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Albert Stroebel, the murderer of Marshall, now under sentence of death in Victoria jail, will pay the penalty of his crime on the scaffold on the 30th inst. To-day Lord Aberdeen signed an order-in-council, passed at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, allowing the law in this case to take its consignees.

The iron and hardware manufacturers have again returned to the city, and will meet the tariff committee once more.

Granted Exclusive Privileges.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 24.—Captain and Mrs. Irving of Victoria have left for Montreal, after spending several days in this city. While here Captain Irving made an arrangement with Acton Burrows, on behalf of the Western Publishing and Advertising company, for the exclusive advertising privileges on the C. P. N. company's boats. Under this arrangement the B. C. Guide will be distributed daily on the boats between Victoria and Vancouver, both ways.

Opium Among the Coal.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The steamer Empire, Captain Jesse, which has been overdue for several days, arrived yesterday from Nanaimo with a cargo of coal. The trip usually takes four days, but so much heavy weather was experienced that the time was lengthened to nine days. Immediately upon her arrival the customs inspectors and searchers began their work, as the steamer has such a reputation as a smuggler that the officers always look for a "find." Their vigilance was rewarded late in the afternoon. An inspector who was digging around in the coal found 23 tins of opium, which were seized.

Let Hawaii Alone.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 24.—Mr. West offered the following substitute for the Hawaiian resolution offered yesterday by the foreign affairs committee: Resolved, that it is unwise and inexpedient to consider the project of annexing Hawaiian territory to the United States; that the people of the Hawaiian islands should be left to choose or maintain their own government, and that any foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands shall be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

Mrs. Stanford's Allowance.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Judge Coffey has made an order granting Mrs. Jane L. Stanford an allowance of $10,000 a month pending the settlement of the Leland Stanford estate.

American Flour Exports

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24.—Over 200 winter wheat millers, representing the southeast and northwest, are in the city in response to a call for a national convention of representatives of this industry to discuss many important questions relating thereto. Among these is the formation of an organization to include all the millers of the west and northwest and southwest for the purpose of inducing congress to modify the existing Mexican-American tariff laws. Another question to be considered is the establishment of trade relations between the millers and the merchants of Copenhagen. Upon this subject an address will be delivered by Danish Vice-Consul Thyge Segerde, who will submit a list of brands of flour and milling products used by the merchants of Copenhagen, and which will enable the millers of this country to take steps towards introducing their brands into Denmark.

Manitoba Grain Exports.

Quebec, Jan. 24.—A grain exporter from Manitoba visited Quebec recently chartering steamers for the shipment of grain to Europe. He was partly successful, and was highly pleased with the accommodation offered at the Louise embankment.

An Old Colored Slave.

New York, Jan. 24.—Quite a number of society men and women have taken tickets or otherwise subscribed to a benefit which is to take place this evening at St. Paul's colored Baptist church on Seventh avenue for a colored woman who is said to have been a slave in Thos. Jefferson's family while the latter was an occupant of the White House. Her name is Minnie Jefferson, and documents which she has preserved show beyond peradventure that she is 107 years of age. She has living three children, 56 grandchildren, 8 great grandchildren and one great-great grandchild. At any time of day or evening she is to be found in a little room in the basement of a house on West 27th street, where she is surrounded by four generations. Aunt Minnie was born in the Shenandoah valley, and bought her freedom for $100 shortly before the war. Her husband was a drummer in the Continental army at the time of Cornwallis' surrender.

An Opium Smuggler's Trial.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 24.—The case of Edward Kennedy, the noted opium smuggler, is on the docket for trial in the United States court before Judge Swan to-day. It will be bitterly fought by the United States officials, as the government is very desirous of convicting the prisoner. Kennedy has been confined ever since his arrest in the Wayne county jail, having been unable to give bail. It is estimated that the government has spent at least $25,000 during the past ten years in efforts to secure his capture and conviction, and that the cost of the attempts at capture and the amount of customs duties he has evaded foot up a total of considerably over one hundred thousand dollars.

New American Tariff Bill.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 24.—A number of important amendments were made by the ways and means committee to-day in the customs and internal revenue sections of the tariff bill. The tax on cigarettes was fixed at $1 a thousand; petroleum was put on the free list; crude opium was taken from the free list and put on the dutiable list at $1 a pound. Importations made from New Zealand hemp are to come in free. To the paragraph relating to condensed milk, upon which the house recently placed a duty of two cents a pound, the committee added a clause that the duty should be computed by adding the weight of the package. Cut stones, including diamonds, are left at ten per cent. On pearl buttons there is a tax of one cent a line per gross. The paragraph relating to the free importation of medals, gold, silver and bronze, was so altered to include trophies of all sorts, such as prize cups for yachting races and the like. The reciprocity provision of the McKinley bill was struck out of the bill. Several amendments were also made to the income tax section. Section 2 was amended so that in computing incomes necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business shall be deducted. The ways and means committee decided to report the income tax bill to the house to-day by a vote of 9 to 7. The motion to report the bill was sustained by all the Democrats with the exception of Cochrane and Stevens. A majority report is being prepared.

American News.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 24.—Preparations are being made for running cars this afternoon. The mayor is swearing in special police to protect the cars. Everything is quiet this morning.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24.—President Cleveland and party, with Secretary Thurber, arrived in this city at 9 this morning, and were immediately driven across to Bush Park, the home of Mr. Cleveland's sister, Mrs. Hastings.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—Mr. Childs passed a restful night, and his condition this morning was favorable.

New York, Jan. 24.—Mme. Mapleson, prima donna, died at the Everett house at noon to-day of pneumonia.

New York, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Point Pleasant says the steamer Andes has been floated and is coming north.

New York, Jan. 24.—The body of a man who had doubtless committed suicide by swallowing morphine pills was found to-day in Central park. It is supposed to be that of Gustave Berge, a watchmaker, living on Sixth avenue in this city.

New York, Jan. 24.—Some fifty old passengers of the crippled Normania started for Europe to-day on the steamers Majestic, Saale and New York. The others leave on the Fuda on Saturday.

Writer of the "Heavenly Twins."

Not since "Robert Elsmere" absorbed the conversation of the reading world has there been so much discussion over a novel as has been excited by the appearance of Sarah Grand's "Heavenly Twins."

Mrs. Grand is of English parentage, from old Quaker stock on both sides. She was born in Ireland, where her father held a coastguard's appointment. She had two brothers and two sisters, and was next to youngest in the family. When she was only seven years old her father died and her mother returned to Yorkshire to live among her own people. Her education was rather desultory, and, as far as schools were concerned, came to a sudden end when she was only sixteen.

At that time she married and found herself stepmother to two boys of ten and eight. After her marriage she travelled in Ceylon, China and Japan. Her life there probably had a strong influence in forming her character and opinions. After five or six years abroad Mrs. Grand returned to England, and after several years wrote "Ideala," her first printed novel. It is said many people prefer this book, which was printed at the author's expense, to the "Heavenly Twins." Two years were spent in writing the latter one, and three years were necessary to find a publisher sufficiently courageous to take the risk and responsibility of its production.

Mrs. Grand's personality is said to be charming. She is peculiarly refined in manner and has a very sweet and low voice. She now lives near London, and her son and stepsons make their home with her.

A Burns Story.

A capital Burns story, says the Dumfries Courier, was related the other night by Mr. E. M. Todd, the well known Scotch angler. "When I was in Queensland," said Mr. Todd, "from 1864 to 1869, the Burns anniversary was being held at various centres. I think it was at Port Mackay or Port Dennision. Scotchmen from all parts had poured into the township to do honor to the poet, and amongst others, a certain Dr. Wilkinson, a well known squatter and explorer, a man not in robust health, yet full of the fire of the old Scottish chivalry which never failed yet in the hour of trial. He was elected chairman of the centenary banquet. All went harmoniously until a schoolmaster rose and began to speak:—'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I have listened with pleasure to the able speeches which have preceded mine, but I have observed that one feature in the life of Robert Burns has not been touched upon. R-robert Bur-rns was a man of undoubted genius; but R-robert Bur-rns was not a moral man. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, I may go a step further and say that R-robert Bur-rns was a very immoral man.' (Great sensation.) At this stage the chairman rose, walked up to the speaker, and with all his might brought his open palm straight on the cheek of that luckless dominie. That speech came to an abrupt conclusion."

ADIEU TO SOCIETY

An Announcement Concerning Princess of Wales.

SHE WILL PERMANENTLY RETIRE

From Exacting Duties and Galeties of Social Life.

What Her Interesting Husband Told the Duke of Rutland—Rough Experiences of an American Ship on the Atlantic—Seven of Her Crew Seriously Injured.

London, Jan. 24.—Truth to-day says the Princess of Wales has decided to withdraw from society. It adds that the Prince of Wales recently, in declining for the princess an invitation to visit the Duke of Sutherland's house, Grantully, stated that the princess would hereafter take no part in social events.

Tempestuous Voyage.

Queenstown, Jan. 24.—The ship Willie Rosenfeld, from San Francisco, September 5th, for Liverpool, put into this port this morning for refuge. She experienced heavy weather during which seven of her crew were injured. Heavy seas boarded her, smashing the boats and almost demolishing the deck-houses.

Brazilian.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 24.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro say the insurgents are running short of provisions. An insurgent force attempted to effect a landing at Nitheohi, but was repulsed by the government forces.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Bahai states that the cruiser Nitherohi and other vessels purchased to reinforce the Brazilian government navy, have arrived there.

London, Jan. 24.—A dispatch received from Rio states that efforts are being made to arrange a settlement of the war by arbitration on Monday. The insurgent admiral da Gama and the American admiral, Benham, had a conference. It is believed da Gama asked Benham to act as mediator between the opposing factions.

PACIFIC CABLE.

Important Meeting of Agents—Distress in the Northwest.

London, Jan. 24.—A deputation consisting of Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Andrew Clarke, agent-general for Victoria; Sir S. Samuel, of New South Wales; Sir Robert Herbert, of Tasmania; Sir Westby Perceval, of New Zealand, and James Huddart, representing the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company, waited on the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, yesterday to urge the imperial government to grant a subsidy of £25,000 a year for ten years for a Pacific mail service between Canada and Australia. All the agents-general present except Sir Robert Herbert spoke in favor of the request, urging that the matter was of special importance at the present time, in view of the increase of French interests in the Pacific. Mr. Huddart promised that if this subsidy were granted a third steamer would be built under admiralty supervision, and that all future steamers would be available as armed cruisers for purposes of imperial defence. Lord Ripon promised that the matter should receive the most careful attention.

The statements cabled here from the minister of the interior, from Gov. Schultz and from Mr. Van Horne have corrected the report previously cabled alleging that extreme distress was prevalent in Manitoba and the Northwest. The injurious effect of the alarmist statements is still apparent in the stock market and in the decline of the prices of all securities touching the Northwest.

Living Great Men.

Let any one sit down and attempt to write the names of 100, or even 20, really great men who are alive, and they will see how difficult it is. When the question was brought up at an evening party last week, the prevailing answer was Gladstone, and some said Bismarck. When the question is changed and put in the form of Who is the greatest living American? or the greatest man in the United States, it becomes even more difficult, barring, of course, one preeminent name. Edison looms up in the elements that belong to greatness, but it is apparent that during the last twenty-five years the generals, the statesmen, the scholars and poets, the scientists and reformers, and even the men of fortune, like Vanderbilt, Astor and Gould, who had attained distinction, have been disappearing from the scene. The New York Sun, in a recent issue, contends that there are as many great men in the world as ever. Doubtless there are men who might prove great if the opportunity offered, but who are the living men who have achieved greatness? Will some one name them?—Philadelphia Times.

A Lucky Peer.

Lord Houghton, who occupies the very lucrative berth of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, continues to be in luck. His position as lord-lieutenant gives him a salary of $100,000 a year, and now by the death of Lord Crewe he inherits all the estates of the latter, which are said to yield a rental of nearly $300,000 a year, and Crewe hall, the principal country seat of the late lord, is one of the stateliest mansions in England. Lord Crewe was a queer old man, and among other peculiarities exercises devoted horses. It was not so much a matter of mere inclination as downright physical discomfort which he experienced whenever he came within a few yards' distance of a nag. The consequence was that he never rode or drove. He walked a good deal, and when the distance was too great was wont to take his seat in a chaise drawn by a donkey.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Congressman Cockran in Support of the Wilson Tariff Bill.

FALLACY OF PROTECTION EXPOSED

The Wilson Bill and the Revenue—Protection and Wages—McKinley as the Napoleon of High Tariff—Sound Economics.

The speech delivered in support of the Wilson tariff bill by Congressman Bourke Cockran, the brilliant orator from New York, is thus reported:

Cockran began by referring to the objection that the Wilson bill will not raise sufficient revenue for the needs of the government, but will create a deficit in the treasury. This he answered by saying in part:

The objection that the bill will not raise a sufficient revenue for the support of the government is an objection the meaning of which anybody can grasp, but it is one which is born in the utter ignorance of tariff reduction everywhere throughout the world. I do not believe this bill will operate to cause a deficiency; if I did I should not support it. I believe that the revenues of the government will be increased by its operations, and in making that statement I base my conclusions upon the experience of the civilized world everywhere, including the experience of our own people.

Now, as far as the revenue provisions of this bill are concerned, we may safely assume that the reduction of the tariff will operate to increase the revenues of the government, and that the treasury will again be in the condition in which the Democratic party left it in 1889, blessed with overflowing resources and puzzled only to know how to dispose of the surplus in the treasury.

We are told that we must not attack the principles of protection. Mr. Chairman, I have heard that word "protection" extolled on this floor until I have become confused as to its meaning. Everywhere this word protection has been flung in our faces until it has assumed a weird and mystic meaning the character of which one may vainly hope to gather by any study of the dictionary or by any separation of the word into its original roots.

What is this protection? What does it mean? What is involved in it? What is protection? Have we got it now? Is the McKinley law protection in all its perfection? Is that the final evolution of the theory, and were you gentlemen deceiving the people of the United States in 1888, when you went before the electorate upon the theory that the tariff, as it then existed, was something so sacred that to discuss it showed recklessness on the part of leaders and on the part of political parties?

The tariff law of 1890 is the latest final crowing work of the protectionists. Are we to assume that this is the last of it? Are we to assume that now at last we have protection as all you gentlemen on the other side understand it? Is this the end of the labors of that political genius which is to lead the people of this country into the paths of unexampled prosperity, and without which, and unless you are intrusted with renewed control of the government we are to be condemned to the bottomless pit of destruction?

Now let it be understood here at the outset that I am entirely of the belief that the gentlemen who differ from me on this question are just as sincerely anxious as I am for the welfare of the people of this country. I do not mean to level charges against your honesty. I do not mean to level charges against your patriotism. I believe that you are pursuing the course which you think is best for the people of this country, and, as I believe that of you, I know it of my associates. I know on this side of the chamber we are actuated solely by a desire to promote the standard of prosperity which this country has already reached and to advance it to still greater perfection by every means within our power. We differ from you solely as to the means, and upon that I ask a candid, fair, honest, good-tempered comparison of views as to which of us is pursuing the safest path to reach the end we all desire.

Now, when we come to consider the objections to this measure we find they are two-fold—one that it will increase business, the other that it will decrease business. Strange as it may seem, both propositions have been advanced by the same orator, and he a leader of thought on the other side of the chamber (Dingley of Maine).

Here Cockran and Dingley entered into a somewhat prolonged controversy touching the statement Dingley had made in his speech relative to the effect of increased importation. It led to nothing, as neither of the gentlemen professed to be able to understand the meaning of the other one.

Proceeding, Cockran said:

I am not talking about gifts. That is a subject, I have no doubt, with which the charitable manufacturers of Massachusetts are more familiar than I am. I am speaking about importations, and the very basis of my remarks and of my theory is that all importations must be paid for. There is no element of charity in trade, whether it be trade with foreign nations, among our own people themselves or between employers and wage-earners in the mills. It is well that there should not be. The theory of the gentleman from Maine (Dingley) is that the importation of $250,000,000 worth of goods into this country, provided we could manufacture these goods ourselves, would be a startling event, pregnant with mischief and danger to the prosperity of this country, yet he speaks of the importation of money as something that would indicate great prosperity and a happy condition of our commercial relations. Now I venture to state here that as between the importation of money and the importation of goods I would rather for the general prosperity of the people have the importation of goods.

The true course is to bring in from abroad goods that you can obtain best and cheapest in exchange for goods that you can produce best, and if your natural position gives you advantage in that trade all the powers of the earth cannot rob you of it unless you yourselves close the doors of your ports in the face of your prosperity, or by a short-sighted system of legislation based upon all the errors that have afflicted political economists.

My friends, there is not one word in all these arguments that has been used for hundreds of years. Why, the very converse of your position was once held to be the corner stone of national prosperity. For years and years—I may say for centuries—it was considered a crime against patriotism to export goods from the countries of Europe. Men thought that if corn were exported the native population would not have as good an opportunity to obtain breadstuffs as if it were all kept at home, and for years, under that mistaken notion, the policy of restricting exportation was adopted. But the world has gone ahead. Even in this country we have got rid of the idea that exports are dangerous. It only remains for us to dispel this last illusion that imports are injurious and we shall have planted ourselves upon just and wise ground, upon which we may stand forever.

Now I have taken what the gentleman from Maine has said on this subject as one of the evidences of the peculiar aspects of this tariff question upon certain enlightened classes of intelligence. Let me read what the minority of the committee have said on the question:

"We have, therefore, before us always these problems: Wages to be maintained, hours of labor to be lessened and prices to be lowered for not one but all. This statement is an authoritative declaration of what protection is after, not what protection is. It is true that invention at once keeps up with and regulates demands for higher wages and for lower prices and for fewer hours, which are conditions of our higher civilization, but it cannot do more. It cannot meet in addition to lower prices a lower level of civilization."

Mr. Chairman, conceive the meaning of that language? Is this not the most enlightened and civilized community the world has ever seen? It cannot meet in addition to lower prices a lower level of civilization. What, sir, civilization with weapons of civilization cannot meet the forces of a barbarian lower level of civilization against which we contend. The more formidable we are in a conflict waged with the weapons of civilization itself, are we to be told that the farther we progress in wresting secrets from nature, giving us in our industrial pursuits control of even the elements themselves; when we can harness lightning to the purposes of commerce and bring into operation forces which transcend in their marvellous magnitude the very miracles by which Moses sought to convince Pharaoh of the divine mission with which he was charged; are we now to confess that the very possession of all these natural and scientific advantages—this very much along the line of civilization—makes us helpless against the lower level of civilization?

Sir, barbarism has sometimes prevailed against civilization, when barbarism used the weapons of brute force, and when men who defended civilization had been enervated by years of tyranny and self-indulgence. But in economic contests the higher level of civilization is more certain of the result of the contest, and because when this country, the most civilized people the world has ever seen, have reached the highest level of civilization of which the human mind has ever dreamed. For that reason alone I feel assured that we are charged with the high purpose of effecting the industrial and economic conquest of the whole world.

Cockran here referred to the old idea of hostility between nations. He quoted a passage from one of Hume's essays, and continued:

Sir, with David Hume I pray for success, the commercial success and industrial prosperity of the sons of men wherever they are. I believe that the children of Adam, whom Christ died to save, are all our brethren, and the mission of the republic is to elevate them all. What are the forces of civilization that fear the lower level? Think of that concession in the American congress, the type of all representative bodies in the world?

The gentleman from Maine (Reed) to whom I believe I may attribute the authorship of this report, the leader of the Republican minority, a gentleman whose native city of Portland scarcely furnishes a pedestal large enough to support him before the eyes of his party throughout the country, pursuing the logical course of his argument, admits, as with his mind he was bound to admit, that invention so cheapened production that we can maintain the rate of wages, that we can shorten the number of hours, and still cheapen production, finding himself there stating all economic truths upon the subject he suddenly finds that to stop there, where he is sound, would be to strip his party of the armor in which it had fought for the last four years, and he adds a saving clause that we can only maintain this by confessing that civilization of the highest level is incapable of withstanding the assaults of civilization of the lowest level.

Now it is merely a recurrence of the same phenomenon that we see in the other gentleman from Maine (Dingley) both of them showing a keen appreciation of economic law, pursuing a line of logical reasoning until they are brought to a result that endangers their party loyalty, and then going at right angles to the path they have pursued in their enlightened moments.

If there be any argument for protection, whatever protection may mean, and I still confess my inability to understand precisely what the gentlemen mean to indicate by protection at its best, I think we have seen it at its worst. The claim is made that protection maintains wages. Even on the small question which I asked the gentleman from Maine (Dingley) as to the effect of the importations of goods as distinguished from the importations of money, he went into what I trust he will pardon me for calling a tangent. In the direction of this question of wages I observed that every question that was put from the minority side to the gentlemen who discussed the question, our side came back to this question of wages, so when we approach this question of wages I believe we are at the very kernel of this discussion, and that we may therefore consider that we have reached the gravamen of this question: Does protection maintain wages. That is the proposition.

I say right here, if protection maintains wages you could not give me too much of it. If protection maintains wages I would out-Herod any one of you. You could not raise a wall higher than I would be willing to have it raised. If protection can maintain wages the hand that would assail it might be withered at its stump and the prosperity of the country would be advanced by the visitation, but does it? Let us throw aside now all elements of party loyalty for a moment and discuss this question on its economic side. After what I concede: that you gentlemen are as honest in your purpose as I am; that we are both struggling for the benefit of the country, though we pursue our paths along different ways, there is very little party advantage left to either in reaching an honest solution of this difficult economic question.

Now the very basis of this inquiry as to whether protection maintains wages lies the inquiry of what wages is. What do we mean by it? The gentleman from West Virginia (Wilson) told all the law and all the Gospel on the subject, when he declared here that the higher the rate of wages the cheaper production, and why? Because wages that is paid highest, is paid highest because it is cheapest, and in commerce nothing can survive but what is cheapest. The determination of every element that enters into commerce is the element of cheapness. Notwithstanding the respectable authority of President Harrison to the contrary, even as revised and re-edited and republished by the gentleman from Maine this afternoon, progress of civilization has been the progress of cheapness. In this age the humblest workingman in this country is better clothed, more warmly housed, and has more comforts than a king or prince of the Middle Ages, which is the result of the great march of cheapening everywhere.

We pay men in some of the factories in the east $7 or $8 per day, yet there are men who offer to do the same work for $3 and $4 per day and would be very glad to get a chance to do it for that.

Now, why is a man paid $7 or $8 per day? He is paid that because it is the cheapest to pay him, because the profit in employing him is greater than employing the man who offers to work for three or four dollars per day. Wages is that part of the product of labor that returns to the toiler. No man works alone. Industry and productive capacity, and the activity of every man, depends upon all his surroundings, upon the character of the soil, upon the nature of the people, upon the degree of civilization, development of machinery, and all the millions of concurring causes that go to make up the economic life of a nation.

Now let us consider for a moment what the effect of this protective tariff is upon production, because in that question is contained all the ground in despite of which we can occupy. What is its effect? I will admit at the very start, so that we will have no side issues here, that by your protective tariff you do diversify the interests of this country. There is a more handsome admission, I think, than we have had from your side in a long time. You have always claimed that you diversified the interests of this country. I admit it. If I am willing to admit that, you gentlemen certainly should be willing to concede it, as you have all along been asserting it.

Now, having started out with the proposition that the employer must necessarily employ the cheapest labor, and that the highest paid labor is the cheapest, because it is best, I will endeavor to demonstrate both propositions. The first is that an employer will hire the cheapest labor that he can obtain: that is to say, he will take labor at a given quality and will hire it at the very lowest price it will accept. That being established I will proceed to the other question, the effect of your protective tariff upon the general production of the country. First, I have already conceded that by protection you can diversify industries. I concede, for instance that the operation of your tariff may have started a tin-plate industry in this country. I have always heard that disputed. It is one of the puzzling questions analagous to that of the identity of the Man of the Iron Mask.

But I am willing to concede that you may have started a tin-plate industry under your tariff, because I know that you can start it if you put the tariff high enough. There is no question that you can start any industry in this country, no matter what the cost of production may be, no matter how disproportionate it may be to the cost of production in any other country, if you put the tariff high enough, and there will be a demand for the article in this country. Now that is a large concession to the high-protection doctrine. But the real question is, Does it pay? I admit that you can do it, but the question is, Ought you to do it? Is it for the best interests of the people of this country that you should do it?

Let us see if we can reach an axiomatic proposition. Is it axiomatic in political economy that the capacity of an individual to employ labor is absolutely fixed by the amount of capital at his disposal, and is the same rule applicable to nations? I am giving my own brief, imperfect and dense statement of the doctrine laid down by Adam Smith upon this question and by every writer upon political economy who has ever discussed it, free from the influence of Presidential campaigns. Here we are not upon controverted grounds. The silence of the other side enables me to take it for granted that there is no dispute as to the proposition which I hold to be axiomatic, that the capacity of the nation, like the capacity of an individual to employ labor, is fixed absolutely by the amount of capital at his disposal.

Cockran then proceeded to demonstrate this proposition at some length and succeeded in stirring up Walker again with no other result than the addition of a column or so to the Congressional Record. He then said:

That country is best and happiest which, instead of being driven into industries which it carries on at a disadvantage with its competitors, is allowed under the blessed law of freedom to find its own occupations and to prosper under the laws of God, unimpeded by the laws of men.

I say all your tariff can do, conceding to it now the most beneficent effects ever claimed for it, is to induce men to embark in industries which they could not maintain without such protection; and such a policy means that they engage in trades that they cannot carry on in equal competition with the rest of the world; and since there are other trades in which they can defy competition, it means that you divert capital from the regions where it is most productive to the regions where it is least productive. Instead of having the aggregate of production to which God Almighty invites you, you artificially restrict production by a process equivalent to reducing the capacity of the soil from fertility to barrenness; you force men to engage in an industry where their productive capacity is limited and the opportunity of labor is also necessarily limited.

What then is our position? Our position is that the true policy is to have the largest productions that the situation of this country will permit us to have, and in order to have this largest production we must allow the people to produce freely that which they can produce cheapest and best. If they want other commodities which they do not produce they will have an abundance of goods to exchange for them in the markets of the world, and in the meantime the widest occupation will be given in this country to labor.

Sir, I admit the unpopularity of this measure at this moment in certain of the great cities of the East. I know there is an ephemeral floating, passing, popularity for the Democrat who will stand on this side and declare that this bill should not be passed, that the manufacturers should be continued in their monopoly because they have persuaded their workmen that they shared this

Continued on page 6

Patrolman Julius Zeidler

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Women's Heavy Wool Hose, Black, 25c. a pair.

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One more Case of those 50c. Corsets, worth 6c.

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E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

j11-tf

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Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staffs, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.

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NO. 217.

A BY-LAW

A By-Law to change the name of a portion of the Saanich Road and to authorize the names of streets situate within the limits of the City of Victoria to be affixed at the corners of the said streets upon either public or private property.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. That the name of that portion of the street now called or known as the Saanich Road, situate within the limits of the City of Victoria which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue, being a continuation of the street known as Douglas street, be and the same is hereby changed to that of Douglas street, and the said portion of Saanich Road which lies between Pembroke street and Tolmie Avenue shall hereafter be called and known as Douglas street.

2. It shall be lawful for the Corporation under the direction of the City Engineer to affix at the corners of any street within the City of Victoria, and either on public or private property Boards or other signs with the names of such streets respectively appearing thereon.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Street Sign By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 20th day of December, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 26th day of December, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

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The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

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NELSON, B. C.

1894.

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A Bad Cold,

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Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time.

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The Composition of Highland Regiments.

Apropos of the statement which has recently appeared in various papers that a Hebrew has recently been gazetted an officer in a crack Highland regiment, Mr. Colin Thomson, Duluth, Minn., asks for information as to the composition of the gallant regiments generally known as Highland regiments which are familiar to and beloved by Scotsmen at home and abroad. An effort, he is aware, has lately been made to popularize the service in Scotland, but he fears without much success, and he suggests some of our correspondents who are versed in military matters should ventilate their ideas as to the cause or causes of the failure. Incidentally he mentions that the strong foothold which the Free Church has attained in the Highlands may have something to do with the aversion which has sprung up to "sodgering," but inasmuch as this is a subject on which theologians and military experts might not agree, we would suggest that the less said about that phase of the question the better. The following figures, the correspondent adds, were published a year ago as the composition of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, at the time when the War office attempted to amalgamate that regiment with the Scots Guards: Highlanders, by birth, 237; Scotsmen, 339; west Scots, 576; Englishmen, 405; Irish, 10; Colonials, 19; total non-Scottish, 434; grand total, 1010. Are other Highland regiments, he asks, of an equally hybrid character?

Davis' Pain Killer.

Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhoea or cholera morbus. Big 25c. Bottle.

Sorry He Spoke.

Mrs. Brown was going to the theatre with her sister and her sister's husband. Mr. Brown could not go, so she borrowed the latch key.

"Don't lose it; that's all I have to say," remarked Mr. Brown as he handed the key to his wife; "it's the third or fourth I have had to get already."

"I never borrowed it before, Jephtha," said Mrs. Brown, with dignity.

"Well, don't lose it, that's all," continued Brown, using his pet phrase.

"I hope that is all," said Mrs. Brown, "but please tell me how to use it. Shall I sit on the step and wait for the door to come round, as you do?"

"My dear ——"

"Or insist on trying it in the wrong key hole until the neighbors open their windows to listen?"

"Maria!"

"You see I am not used to a night key, and I know how much trouble this one gives you. Suppose it should try to get in next door, as it did with you once when you came near being shot for a burglar?"

"Mrs. Brown!"

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Jephtha; I'll sit on the steps and sing 'Wait till the clouds (hic) roll by,' at the top of my voice, the way you do when you come home late. Then I shan't need the key. You'll know it's me and come down and let me in."

And as Brown hadn't another word to say, Mrs. Brown went off without the key.

Ayer's Pills are constantly advancing in the estimation of those whose use them. They improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, and powerful in subduing disease.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Close of the Debate on the Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

MR. BROWN'S REPLY TO THE PREMIER

They Have Another Passage-At-Arms Before the Reply is Finally Adopted —The Chief Commissioner's Speech is Answered by Mr. Semlin.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

After routine,

Mr. Brown, who had the floor on adjournment yesterday, continued the debate on the reply to the address. He had shown that the Independents had opposed the separation movement at the risk of their popularity, and he had also shown why the agitation for separation existed. The petition had emanated from a non-partisan association and was anything but a separation petition. The immediate source of the agitation was the voting of $400,000 for new parliament buildings. The language of the title of the document headed "Reply to the defamers of the province" was a fair index of the methods of the present government. It was not a usual thing for the government to defame their political opponents in an official document. The speaker then took up the document and dealt with it to show that the statements in the petition were mainly true and that the petitioners were considering the province as a whole, not as two parts. In the government documents everything was island and mainland. The government tried to make the people of the island believe that the people of the mainland were "down on them" and vice versa. He opposed separation ten days after the house adjourned last year. The Independents spoke against separation from the first, and at meetings which he believed would have voted for separation. He hoped that the feeling had disappeared now. The premier had in one sentence denounced the statements made in the petition, and in another sentence he made almost exactly the same statement. The finance minister had stated in an official document that on July 1st, 1892, there was $289,000 of the loan left, while in February, 1893, another member of the ministry had said that there was $500,000 left. The money must have been drawing tremendous interest to grow so much in such a short time. The statements of the petitioners regarding the expenditures were fair and correct. The petitioners did not ask for all the representation for the cities, as the premier had stated. The government covered all their sins by saying "bonds 92 in London." The Independents were actually elected in opposition to the government, unless the government reformed as it had promised to do. They had been too long patient with the government, which it was impossible to reform. The premier had attempted to show that the government had received more votes than the opposition and Independents. The premier took up the parliamentary companion and said we will take Cariboo first. He said Mr. Nason received so many, Mr. Robson so many and Mr. Rogers so many, totalling 508 votes for the government. Most of those who voted for one government member voted for the three. In fact, there are only 374 registered voters in Cariboo, and at the election an opposition ist received 134 votes. How could the government receive 508 votes when there were but 374 voters? The premier must have been counting the graveyards. Mr. Brown then dealt with Mr. Turner's letter and the minute of the executive council contained in "the reply to the defamers." The minister of finance knew before he left Victoria that the white population of the mainland was nine or ten thousand more than the white population of the island. He had heard from a number of respectable residents of Lillooet that the government had built roads to the ranches of government supporters.

Mr. Smith called for names.

Mr. Brown refused to give the names. He said that if the people knew the ways of the government they would understand his refusal to give names. He would now come to the subject matter of the speech. The paragraph on redistribution was rather peculiar. In the first place it was a slap in the face for the Dominion government, as it said the census returns were incomplete. A majority of the people and the members of the house would say that this statement was not correct. And then that statement is placed in the mouth of the lieutenant-governor. Guarantee items broke out all through the speech. He would be very sorry to oppose any measure that would give the Slocan country a railroad. The house should obtain every information before going further in this matter. He was glad to see that the government had lost no time regarding the Old People's Home at Kamloops. It would have been better if the government had been as energetic in other matters. He noticed that the attorney-general had three fights with the Dominion government on his hands. Of course all hoped the province would get all it could, but he hoped that the Dominion government would not again be slapped in the face. The approach of the elections had forced the government to assist the country municipalities by building trunk roads. The premier had been forced to acknowledge that the revenue of the province was decreasing. This was because the country did not have good government. He hoped the government was not going to force the succession duty on small estates. (Applause.)

Hon. F. G. Vernon said the last speaker had given a great deal of information, some of which was true, but most of it incorrect. His whole speech was honey-combed with sectionalism. Mr. Brown had spent half an hour in defending the petition and excusing himself for having supported it. He could understand Mr. Brown's sensitiveness regarding the Dominion government, whose officer he was. The agitation on the mainland was started by those who thought they could gain a point against the government for erecting parliament buildings at Victoria. The language in the speech was perfectly proper. With large increases in different sections of the province it would be necessary, according to the opposition, to change the representation every six months. The district of Kootenay, for instance, had grown wonderfully during a short time. Redistribution bills could not be brought in every day. He would like to know where roads had been built to the doors of government supporters.

Mr. Brown—I said it was common report that this was done all over the Cariboo country.

Mr. Vernon—Probably some one who wished to make Mr. Brown the laughing stock of the house had told him so. Both the premier and the minister of finance were correct about the balance of the loan. One said there was $280,000 of the loan left—he should have said there was $320,000 left—while the premier said there was a balance of $500,000 to the credit of the province in the bank. The government could not bring down a redistribution bill last year. It was not a scheme to hoodwink the people. The province is in a better financial condition than any city in the province. The assets were larger and the province has more to show for its debt. There are large amounts due to the government which could be called assets. The money can be collected, but the government did not wish to embarrass settlers and manufacturers, by whom the money is owed. He contradicted the statement made by the leader of the opposition that there was not enough in the loan of 1891 to convert the debt.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—And expend £250,000 for public works?

Hon. Mr. Vernon—It was only intended to spend £200,000 for public works.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The act says £250,000.

Hon. Mr. Vernon—After the loans are converted there will be £26,140 to the good. The act did not say that the government would have to expend £250,000 for public works; it just said that the government could not go beyond that. They had seen fit to use but £200,000 for that purpose. The government had been instrumental in constructing five lines of railway, and in every district there was something to show for the expenditure. The government had not increased the taxes while the province had lost the revenue formerly obtained from districts now formed into municipalities.

Mr. Semlin said the chief commissioner had overlooked a number of the remarks made by the member for New Westminster city. It was not usual for the chief commissioner to be unfair, but he had made some unfair remarks about Mr. Brown's connection with the Dominion government. He complimented the mover and seconder of the reply, particularly the seconder, who had had lots of room in which to move around. Mr. Martin, on the other hand had been navigating in rather shallow water, especially when he came to the clause complimenting the government on spending $600,000 for government buildings. He only hoped Mr. Martin would be able to navigate through that question when he went before his constituents.

Mr. Davie—You don't hope anything of the kind.

Mr. Semlin—I did not say I hoped he would be elected. You were a little previous. As far as the finances were concerned there was even a discrepancy between the figures of the two members of the ministry. The minister of finance did not try to make the house believe that anything was to be gained by the conversion of the loan, while the premier contended that the province would make money by the conversion.

Hon. Mr. Davie—So it will.

Mr. Semlin hoped it would, but referring to the public accounts it looked as though the balance would be on the other side. The inference naturally to be drawn from the document "Reply to Defamers" was that the London portion of the correspondence emanated from the government. According to the argument advanced at the Vancouver meeting by the minister of education, education had done very little for the people of the world during the last decade. He also actually told the teachers that if they wanted a Normal school in Vancouver they would have to vote for the government. It was not a bribe, but the teachers would understand by it that they were being closely watched and the warmer they kept to the government the better for their positions. It was evident from the remarks of the chief commissioner that there was a large amount of delinquent taxes outstanding. He knew that the people who lived in the district that he represented had to pay their taxes although in some cases they had to work hard to do so. Those whom the chief commissioner said had not paid were therefore favored parties. It was not because they could not pay that they had not paid, but because they were favored. He knew thousands of people who found it inconvenient to pay but had to do so. He had been in hopes that one member of the government at least would have given the house some idea of the policy of the government regarding the Nakusp & Slocan railway. The government came to the house after the road had been completed and asked them to assume greater liabilities than they had been asked to assume before work was commenced. If the government was so assured that the house would be pleased with their action in this matter why did they not take the house into their confidence. Should the province be called upon to pay all the interest that the government had guaranteed it would take more than had been spent last year on roads, streets and bridges. Then when money was required for those purposes it would have to be borrowed. At present more money was being spent than was being received. They predicted than in a few years this would not be so. He had heard that same prediction for 30 years. The government should bring down the redistribution bill as early as possible and immediately afterwards bring down the estimates. Then the members could go home early. If these two measures were delayed the members would be kept in Victoria until late in the summer. (Applause.)

There was some debate as to whether the reply should be read clause by clause. The speaker decided that the usual course was for the reply to be read clause by clause, and that was therefore done.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to the language of clause four. The house in that clause was made to say that it was pleased to do something for the Nakusp & Slocan railway that it knew nothing about. The company would certainly be pleased, but he did not know whether the house would be pleased. He moved to strike out the word "pleased" and insert the word "interested."

Hon. Mr. Davie said that was a distinction without a difference. The passing of the reply was just reciprocating the courtesy of the lieutenant-governor in sending a speech to the house. The house did not have to accept the proposal to guarantee the bonds if they were not pleased to do so.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Grant being out of the house when the debate closed, rose after the reading of different clauses to speak on them. He was pleased to hear that the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway had been completed, as it would open up a valuable mining district. It was proper that hydraulic mining should be encouraged. He had information that a large amount of money was to be invested this year in hydraulic mines, and the men who invested their money in this industry needed encouragement. He was satisfied that the hydraulic mines of Cariboo would be greater than those of California. He hoped that the government would be successful in bringing about a change in the control of the fishing industry. At present there was a hard and fast set of rules governing all the streams, although fishing was carried on under different conditions at each stream. The government were saving the province a large amount of money by erecting the parliament buildings during the dull times. Mr. Brown had made a mistake when he said the census returns were correct. The returns in Victoria were found to be far from correct.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the hon. gentleman need not be surprised at Mr. Brown defending the Dominion government, as it was impossible for a man to serve two masters. It could not be expected that he would take the province's part against the Dominion government, whose officer he was. The Independents had furnished the adversaries of the province with weapons to fight against the province. The Dominion government did not require Mr. Brown to defend them in the legislature. They would think more of him if he did his duty in the house. In other provinces men occupying Mr. Brown's position would not be allowed to sit in the legislature. The constitution allowed it in British Columbia, however, and he did not know that it would be changed.

Mr. Brown said it was amusing to hear the premier talking to the galleries so early in the session. He was getting down to pretty low ground when he attacked a man on account of the position that he held. He challenged him to show one occasion on which he had not stood up for provincial rights. He had no intention of defending the Dominion government in the house. He might tell the premier that there was a government supporter in the house who held a position similar to his, and if he prevented him from sitting in the house he would also prevent one of his supporters from holding a seat. The Indians for whom the premier was trying to get a subsidy from the Dominion government had been enumerated twice. The same men who increased Victoria's census had increased Westminster's, but the council had taken a third census that agreed with the one taken by the Dominion. The premier slapped the Dominion government in the face to get a slap at a political adversary.

Hon. Mr. Davie rose just before the reply had been finally passed to reply to Mr. Brown but he was called to order and the reply went through the final stages.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the lodgers' relief bill. The title gave all necessary information about the bill. At present a landlord can levy the goods of a lodger in a house for which rent is due. It had been found that the law is too solicitous.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not oppose the bill, but it was drawn in a manner which would make it of little value. The lodger by the bill would have to go through a circuitous method. He knew of cases of great hardship by landlords allowing their rent to accumulate.

The bill was read a second time.

The standing committees for the session were named by the premier and the Hon. Mr. Beaven as follows:

Private bills and standing orders—By Hon. Mr. Davie: Messrs. Eberts, Smith, Hunter and Martin; by Hon. Mr. Beaven: Messrs. Semlin, Kitchen and Milne.

Public accounts—Messrs. Martin, Croft and Rogers, and Messrs. Beaven and Cotton.

Printing—Messrs. Anderson, Fletcher and Hall, and Messrs. Brown and McKenzie.

Railways—Messrs. Booth, Hunter, Rogers, Eberts, Stoddart, Adams, Punch, Croft, Horne, Anderson and Watt, and Messrs. Sword, Forster, Brown, Keith, Kellie, McKenzie and Grant.

Mining—Messrs. Smith, Rogers, Stoddart, Watt, Adams and Kellie, and Messrs. Cotton, Grant and Keith.

The house adjourned at 5.25 p.m., until 2 p.m. the following day.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Smith, on Thursday—That an order of the house be granted for a return of all the correspondence between the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and Mr. Gauvreau and Capt. Moore regarding the management of the Gauvreau expedition in the northwest portion of the province during the year 1892.

Hon. J. H. Turner, on Thursday—That the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening of the present session be taken into consideration on Friday next.

Mr. Brown, on Wednesday—That a respectful address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to cause to be sent down to this house showing in detail (a) all appointments made to the provincial health board since July 1, 1892; (b) salaries and allowances paid to persons so appointed.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Sword, on Thursday—Upon what terms was the time for commencing the actual work of construction on the Canadian Western railway extended to the 1st August, 1894?

By Mr. Sword, on Thursday—Has the bond given by the Canadian Western railway as security that $50,000 would be spent within a year in surveys for the purpose of locating the railway been declared forfeited?

By Mr. Sword, on Thursday—What sums have been divided to newly formed municipalities between the preparation of the estimates last year and the present time, as stated in clause 13 of the address in reply to the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

In yesterday's report of the proceedings of the legislature Hon. Mr. Beaven was made to say that "during the year there had been an increase in the liabilities over the assets of $161,000, besides when there were many so-called assets which were not assets at all."

It should have read $961,000.

The German Court Kitchen.

On state occasions the menu is prepared a week in advance and submitted to the Emperor, the details being ordinarily arranged by the Empress. The cooking is done upon iron stoves, the roasting room containing huge stoves of special construction let into the walls, and a huge turnspit worked by machinery. The department of the pastry chef is considered of great importance. The pastry and sweets have all sorts of elaborate designs round the edges of the dishes, made of dough gilded or silvered over and not intended to be eaten. All kinds of ornamentations in the shape of figures, hunting scenes, and castles are to be seen on the dishes, most of them being modelled of dough or fat, and colored or gilded. The Emperor pays so much a cover for every dinner, so that strict carefulness has to be observed. For ordinary meals the rate is about six shillings a cover without wine.—From Zur Gutenstunde.

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Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

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ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

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Speedy, - Thorough, Permanent,

Describe the beneficial effects experienced by all using

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It nourishes and builds up.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz:- First street, between Bay and King's Road

E. A. WILMOT,
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A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—

TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,

COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
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NOTICE.

In the matter of the Point Comfort Hotel Company, Limited, in liquidation.

All persons having claims against the above company are required to send in their claims, duly attested, to the undersigned, within ten days from this date.

Dated 20th day of January, 1894.

Room No. 2. A. H. SCAIFE,
Wilson House, Victoria. Liquidator.
j19-10t

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Ominecca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
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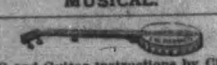
ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy3-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.



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PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S. W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

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PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dent Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Pell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the "Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS.
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Pioneer streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja16

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pioneer streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. J. A. BROWN, Secretary. jy5

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 5,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, C. of E. & S. oct9

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH Secretary.

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Competent Orchestra
Chorus of 24
Every opera beautifully costumed and correctly mounted.
Thursday: "Black Hussar."
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Prices, evening performances, $1.00, 75c. and 50c. Matinee, 50c., and 25c. Seats at Jamieson's.

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—IN—
ASSEMBLY HALL,
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Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, $1.50, can be procured from Watson & Hall, grocers; Dean & Cryderman, druggists; office of Kurtz & Co; E. Jamieson, bookstore; C. E. Jones, druggist; Geo. S. Russell; T. N. Hibben, bookstore; H. Waller, clothier. Or of the following committee: M. J. Conlin, F. LeRoy, H. B. Rendell, Thos. Watson, E. E. Leason, F. M. Cryderman, Geo. S. Russell, O. P. Myers, G. K. Gilbert, Chas. Bush.
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TO LET—Furnished house of eight rooms, situated on Blanchard street, between Pleasard and Pioneer; rent $25 per month. Address A. B., Times office. j20-6t

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TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

FOR RENT—That beautifully situated residence on MacGregor Avenue, containing 8 rooms, bath and closets. This house commands one of the best views in Victoria. Apply to Ewen Morrison, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co.'s Office. d26-1m

TO LET—A residence of twelve rooms. Occupied recently for lodging and boarding house, 126 Johnson street, containing a cellar of one hundred feet long, with walls three feet wide and nine feet high, of solid stone, with a fine malt kiln of iron and brick in the rear of the cellar, directly at the side of Bunster's brewery; the kiln could be used either for malting or other drying purposes. Rent to suit the times. Apply upon the premises to Mr. John Leahy for information. The residence can be had separately from the cellar, which is suitable for any kind of dry storage, having a cement floor and perfectly dry, etc. d23

TO LET—Nine-roomed 2-storey house; large garden; near sea and cars; rent low. 224 Simcoe street, between Montreal and St. Lawrence streets, James Bay. d21-1m

TO LET—Two well-lighted flats, one 30x65, and one of 7 rooms. Apply to L. LEWIS, 46 Yates St., city. d7-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED A good family cow. Apply 24 Rae Street. j23-2t

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The Daily Times.

PROTECTION AND WAGES.

"Some manufacturers who interviewed ministers yesterday in regard to proposed tariff changes threatened that if the protective duties were reduced they would close their factories altogether or reduce the wages of their operatives." So reads an Ottawa dispatch, and we have no doubt its statement is true. It is the common practice of protected manufacturers to make their employees believe that the rate of wages depends on the amount of protection afforded by the tariff. Then they innocently turn to the consumer and as strongly assert that the price of their goods is not at all affected by the duty, but is regulated by the amount of internal competition. Any man of ordinary intelligence can easily see that the two allegations do not agree. If competition is the regulator of the prices of "protected" wares it must needs be as powerful in the regulation of the price of labor. He must be a very trusting individual who believes that the manufacturers will not secure the cheapest labor obtainable, putting into their own pockets the extra profit which the duty makes possible. As it happens, a practical illustration of the relations between "protection" and labor is afforded just now by the case of J. D. King & Co., a Toronto firm of boot and shoe manufacturers. This firm and its employees are at variance because of a proposal to reduce wages, and in support of its own side of the dispute the firm has made a statement. It points out that whereas Toronto should be the greatest boot and shoe manufacturing centre in the Dominion, the number of shoes manufactured there has fallen within a few years from 40,000 to 10,000 pairs a week. Where the King firm made 5,000 pairs a week some years ago, only 1,000 to 1,300 pairs a week are now turned out. Mr. King says that the cause of this decrease is the cheap labor in Quebec. "The tanneries are nearer us," he says, "yet the leather is taken all the way to Montreal, manufactured, and the product in boots and shoes sent back here at prices with which we cannot compete and pay the rates demanded by the unions. The whole trouble arises over the cheap labor in Montreal factories. We have now a factory at Point Levis, Que. If things do not improve our factory may have to be transferred there altogether." Referring to this same matter the Toronto Star, a labor champion, recently said: "The firm have a factory down at Point Levis, and their policy seems to be to send most of their work down there, thus keeping the men here idle. By judicious hints, direct or indirect, that if the men will come down to the level of the Quebec workers the work now done there would be done here, the firm hope to induce the men to abandon the agreement, which, by its terms, has yet about two years to run." This seems to supply all needed comment on the pretence that manufacturers voluntarily give higher wages than they are obliged to in return for tariff benefits generously conferred on them by the country.

GIVE THEM THE ISLAND.

The provincial government seems to be contemplating another "giveaway"—to borrow the late Hon. Mr. Robson's phrase—in connection with the island railway. This conclusion at least naturally fololws from the following utterance of the Vancouver organ, which appears to be intended as a "feeler":

"The settlers living above Departure Bay are anxious to have the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway extended as far at least as Comox, about 50 miles. Along the projected route there are flourishing settlements, while Comox as an agricultural locality is excelled by few places in the province, and as a coal mining section is the peer of any. Considerable areas of good available lands are known to exist inland, whilst large tracts of fine, merchantable timber are to be found and very valuable building stone is known to exist in immense quantities. It is quite true that the unalienated lands belong to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, and are not taxable until they are sold; but unless that country is opened up by railways or trunk roads, it is certain no settlers will take up such, and therefore they are likely to remain an unproductive asset to the province as well as the railway company. The terms of the settlement bill of 1883-4 have been complied with by the company notwithstanding the fact that the loss on operating expenses alone has averaged $80,000 per annum. The belief is general that an extension of the line would be remunerative, and that development would follow. At present a whole day is occupied in reaching Comox from Vancouver and two from Victoria. In these times of rapid transit and minute saving contrivances this is a condition which should not prevail. The extension of the line would be entitled to the Dominion statutory grant of $3,200 per mile and recognition at the hands of the provincial government. This accomplished, the carrying out of the enterprise would be conferred upon a portion of British Columbia which is known to be rich in its latent and undeveloped resources, and the provincial treasury in a few years would become the gainer by the completion of the undertaking.

We fancy the people of the province generally will not be slow in making known their opinion of the proposal. Why should the E. & N. company be given a bonus to extend its railway through its own property, which it should be ready to develop for itself? The World says the extension would reach several flourishing settlements, including Comox, that valuable land—all belonging to the company—would be made marketable, that there would probably be a remunerative traffic, and that the company would be entitled to the Dominion government grant of $3,200 a mile. In addition to all this the province is expected to throw in another subsidy—to pay the company, in fact, for doing something that would be to its own great advantage. How much more of the island does the company want for extending its line? Perhaps the whole of it had better be thrown in and the monopoly made complete. If there were a few more of its officials and friends in the house a proposal of that nature would have good chances of success.

The name of prospective candidates for the local legislature in the city of Vancouver is legion. One of the number says there will be at least fifteen, representing all shades of opinion. It was once thought that Mr. Horne would relinquish the vanities and vexations of political life, and that cosmopolitan statesman ran as a candidate for the city council of Winnipeg a few weeks ago, which was taken as evidence that the junior Vancouver member had determined to turn his back on his present constituents and return to the east. But Mr. Horne is now spoken of as one of the fifteen, and a great many people are urgently pressing him to again devote his abilities to the service of the city and province. We are not sure that in Mr. Horne's case these "friends" are altogether sincere and disinterested. The last general election, it is currently believed, cost Mr. Horne, who is a rich man, between $30,000 and $40,000—probably the largest sum ever spent in politics by one individual in the same time in British Columbia. Among the items which make up this enormous contribution is the loss sustained by Mr. Horne through maintaining the Telegram, which at a moderate estimate was $15,000. The Telegram was started to "back" Horne, and of course Horne "backed" the Telegram. A princely contribution to a church and other liberal donations swelled the total to a figure between the sums stated. Mr. Horne thinks, no doubt, that he has strong claims upon the constituency in view of these generous expenditures, and guided by the principle on which governement is carried on in British Columbia—which is a sort of "policy of appropriations"—no one can say that his "claims" should not be recognized in some way.

The Vancouver World still insists that Mr. McLagan did deliver at Chilliwack the speech which it reported as his. In this the World contradicts all other accounts of the meeting, given by actual visitors thereat. The Vancouver organ seems to be in a position similar to that of the Irish juryman who could not get his fellow jurymen to agree with him. "Eliven more obstinate gintlemen I niver saw in all me loife," said he.

The government and the Colonist make out that the mainland gets more than its proper share of the public appropriations, whether the amount be judged by the population or the contributions to the revenue. If that is the case the government is doing an injustice to the island. Why should this be done? Is the government trying to buy up the mainland vote?

An Ottawa special says: "It is rumored that certain papers in the possession of Thos. McGreevy, at present in jail, will be placed in the hands of the Liberal party, and that their production next session will cause a sensation."

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.
Who have tried in vain other means of relief should try "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure." No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, as a single trial proves. Send to Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial package, but ask your druggist first.

THE SALMON REGULATIONS.

Changes Proposed by the New Westminster Board of Trade.

At Saturday evening's meeting of the New Westminster board of trade, after a full discussion the following report of the committee on fishery regulations was unanimously adopted, viz:

Your committee recommends the following changes marked opposite the respective clauses of the regulations proposed to be changed.

Clause 1. From third line read "from the first of February to the 15th of September, inclusive, and shall not be less than 7 1-2 inches extension measurement."

Clause 4. Change dates to read, "between 1st of May and the 25th of August, and between the 20th of September and the 31st of October, inclusive."

Clause 5. Omit or alter "the waters of B. C." to "the rivers of B. C."

Clause 7. To read "two-thirds" instead of "one-third."

Clause 8. On first line omit "or other nets."

Clause 9. From the word "Saturday" in second line, read "Saturday, 12 o'clock noon, until the following Sunday at 6 o'clock p.m., all nets, etc."

Clause 10. Incorporated in clauses 3 and 4.

Clause 11. From the word "Fraser" on the 5th line read "100 yards between Sumas river and at a line," etc.

Clause 14. Change to apply marks on boats only.

Clauses 17, 18, 19 and 20. Brought under one heading and to read as follows: "Each resident firm, company, or person, engaging in the business of freezing, exporting, salting curing, smoking, or as a retail dealer, upon a satisfactory statement of the extent and capacity of the business intended, being given in writing to the inspector of fisheries, shall be entitled to seven licenses."

Clause 21. After the words "20 licenses" in the 5th line, add the words "for each cannery."

Clause 25. After the words "prescribed limits" in the 7th line, omit words so as to read "prescribed limits set apart by the department of marine and fisheries. Such license to be called a domestic license. The net to be limited in length to 150 yards. In other respects this license is subject to the regulations governing a commercial license, but shall be used only for family purposes and not for barter or trade. Remarks on suggested amendments to the proposed regulations submitted by the department of marine and fisheries.

Clause 3. The obstruction of nets to the passage of salmon on their way to the spawning grounds being removed by the weekly close time regulations, there is little necessity for an annual close season. However, the change suggested to this clause would be adaptable to the conservation of the fisheries while not unnecessarily hindering commercial enterprise. The change in the size of mesh is of no practical importance, further than that it might form a hardship to those having nets of the smaller size on hand or ordered for the season's work, and which the law might render valueless.

Clause 4. The changes suggested herein are based upon the seasons at which the smaller and commercial salmon are in course of migration. These are the early or "bastard sockeye salmon" running for a few weeks in May, the summer sockeye and the coho. No danger can arise from placing the date of commencement for the use of these nets early in the spring, and the close season coming in on the 25th of August, should afford in conjunction with the weekly close time ample protection for reproduction purposes of the summer sockeye.

Clause 7. With the present length of nets at 150 fathoms, it would be impossible to comply with the practice at one-third the width of the river to be taken up by a net. The present law of "two kinds" has been satisfactory in the past.

Clause 8. The words "or other nets" would void the effects of other clauses.

Clause 9. The object of the weekly close time is regarded mainly as important regulation for the conservation of the salmon industry; also to reduce Sunday labor to the minimum possible to obtain from the peculiar conditions attending the livelihood and investment of those engaged in the fishing and canning industry on the Fraser. The season of our (it may almost be said our only) principal commercial fish, the sockeye, is wholly confined to two months, July and August, and out of those two months the successful operation of fishing and canning depends upon from two to three weeks of real activity. The precarious nature of the business is thus apparent, and the close season of hours in each week is a matter of vital importance. In the proposal regulations submitted by the department, the weekly close time would be equal to one-fourth of each week. Viewing this in the light of leaving an open, unobstructed river for protective purposes, it is an unnecessary length of time, for it is well known that in the part of the limit of 30 and 36 hours close time has proved abundant, by the fact that there is not the slightest evidence of decline or depreciation of the fisheries in the river. The close time is desired from 12 noon on Saturday to 6 p.m. on Sunday we are satisfied gives ample protection in that way, while it in the least way interferes with and hampers those engaged in the industry. To explain why a few of the important points may be noted here. The salmon caught on Saturday morning can be canned that afternoon as a rule. The fishermen then have the afternoon to clean and repair their nets and boats, and the bleaching of their nets during that afternoon and on the following Sunday is an economic rule of considerable importance. To engage in fishing at any time on Sunday night, the nets would necessarily have to be put into the boats before dark. If permission were not allowed them before midnight to put them in the water, there could be no system adopted by which the violations of the law could be observed in order that conviction and penalty therefor could be secured. When the weekly close time is satisfactory every person has a direct interest in seeing that the law is carried out. Efficiency to do so then is a spontaneous consequence. Quitting fishing at noon Saturday would practically leave Sunday unmolested in canning or inside work. The only innovation of Sunday at present is on Sunday evening by fishermen, who are free to act as their conscience dictates.

These statements apply only to the sockeye run, and apart from the months of July and August no hardship would be caused to those engaged in the industry by the adoption of any other hour, as long as the length of time is not unduly increased.

The length of the weekly close time is asked here to be reduced to 30 hours again for the reason that in former years it proved to be an ample allowance for the propagating requirements, and also to in some measure compensate for the hardship and disadvantage entailed upon the industry by the vigorous prosecution and increasing importance of the fishing industry at Point Roberts, where appliances are used contrary to run laws and no weekly close time is observed.

In order therefore that the interests of the Fraser should not unduly suffer from excessive restrictions on the river, from serious and annoying complications, it is our sincere desire that the weekly close time be from Saturday, 12 o'clock noon until 6 o'clock Sunday p.m., during the months of July and August.

Clause 11. To place the limit at Wharnock would deprive investments in halleries, etc., above that point of any value whatever. It would be a hardship, with scarcely any compensating advantages in the protection of fish life. There is little probability, also, of the industry assuming proportions much larger than at present.

Clause 14. Hitherto the marking of boats only was satisfactory to all concerned, complication and annoyance would ensue from compulsory marking of nets and no advantage would be gained.

Clauses 17, 18, 19 and 20. Each embraces only different features of enterprise, either one of which is capable of assuming the proportions of the other when the fluctuating demands of the market require it, hence it is difficult to adjust the matter better than by giving the same chances to all of them to suit their circumstances, providing a satisfactory statement of the enterprise be furnished the department before they are granted the licenses.

The various branches under those clauses are most likely to keep on increasing in importance from year to year and it is well to try to adopt such a regulation as would leave in anticipation a development considerably beyond existing requirements. Up to the present firms generally here engaged in all the different branches of the industry are collectively named in three classes.

Your committee would also recommend the attention of the department to the rapidly increasing importance of the canning industry at Point Roberts in the United States. The salmon caught there are on their way to the Fraser River, and are entrapped by means which are illegal in this province and without any weekly close season. The wholesale interception of Fraser river salmon, thus will nullify to a very great extent the restrictive legislation enacted by our government, while it promises to interfere seriously with the industry itself on the Fraser. Until such time as the fishing at Point Roberts is either by consent or international arrangement under regulations, in harmony with those of the Fraser river, it is sincerely hoped that the department will see the wisdom of leaving the industry to be operated with the least possible burden consistent with the preservation of the industry to our own citizens.

THE SEWERS.

To the Editor: Ald. Wilson's motion to have the business portion of the city sewered is certainly a step in the right direction; but a large portion of the district proposed by him is already sewered, namely: Humboldt, Wharf to Johnson street, thence to Store street, to Albion Iron Works; also Government street, from Humboldt to Fort streets, thence to Driard hotel on View street; also Douglas street, from Humboldt to Yates street, with other pieces which have been sewered for over 18 months to very little purpose, as connections have not been made complete. Therefore one would think that the first duty of the new mayor and council would be to enforce the by-law and have all connections made that can be made to the sewers already constructed, though that is rather a formidable undertaking to some, as a large portion of the sewers now down are laid through rock, and though provision is said to be made for connections, yet there are no laterals or branches made, so it means heavy expense to those who have to make them. With regard to laterals I beg to quote from Mr. Beaven's and Mr. Teague's speeches at the last public meeting before election day. Mr. Beaven said (as reported in the Colonist):

"It is an enigma to him why the lateral drains had not been put in; it was said that it was on account of an opinion given by the city barristers that the money borrowed could not be used for this purpose, but this opinion he could not find on record anywhere. He had been told that the contractor, Mr. McBean, had commenced to put in the lateral drains, but had found them a losing part of the contract; whether or not this had anything to do with stopping that part of the work he could not say. He did not wish to blame the sewerage commissioners or any one else, because it might be, as stated, that the opinion of the city barristers was the obstacle."

Mr. Teague embodied the following unsatisfactory reply in his speech:

"The connections had not been put in because they could not be made until the work was taken out of the hands of the contractor, but it was not true that no provision had been made for connections, as a pipe had been put in for the purpose every 300 feet. He remembered the opinion given by the city barristers that the money raised by the by-law was for putting down sewers proper and not for making private connections, and if this was not on record it should be in the commissioners' book."

I think Mr. Teague's reply rather begs the question, particularly when he talked of private connections, as the lateral or branch sewers were not intended to be private, but entirely on public property, namely the streets. The real question for the ratepayers to know is, was the putting in of the laterals a part of Mr. McBean's contract? And if it was, it is important to know for certain why he was released from making them, and what allowance or consideration he made, if any, for being so released from that part of the contract?

I hope our new mayor, the commissioners or engineer will condescend to answer some of these questions in a satisfactory manner, otherwise some of us will continue to believe that the commissioner system of contracting public works is a woful failure.

RATEPAYER.

Thin or gray hair and bald heads, so displeasing to many people as marks of age, may be averted for a long time by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

London Hospital Cough Cure

MAINTAINS ITS REPUTATION

SOLD BY

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SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St.

—Court Cariboo, I. O. F., install officers at their meeting to-night.

—There was a very pleasant dancing party in Harmony Hall last night.

—We have the finest stock of wall papers in the province. Weiler Bros.

—Another meeting of the Retail Mercantile Association is called for Monday evening.

—Have you tried the Perfection granite iron ware? If not, Weiler Bros. will show you what it is.

—Thirty dollars were realized as a result of the Wanderers' benefit match and handed over to Charles Kenward.

Sheffield razors (guaranteed), strops, shaving brushes, etc., the best variety in town, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Annual meeting of the directorate of the Protestant Orphans' Home in the city hall committee room Tuesday night.

—Arrangements for St. Patrick's day celebration will be made at a meeting of the Sons of Erin to-night. A musical and literary programme will follow.

—The Single Tax club will hereafter hold their meetings regularly throughout the year. Heretofore the meetings have only been held in the winter season.

—Julie Colboni, a very beautiful and clever singer, is still with the Calhoun Opera Company, which opens a three nights' engagement in the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening in "The Black Hussar."

—A man named John Grey is wanted by the police. He is charged with stealing money and other valuables from the sealers with whom he was staying in Victoria. Grey is supposed to have gone to Westminster.

—There was only one case in the police court this morning. Special Constable Carroll was charged by Celia Shewan, his sister-in-law, with assault. Both parties asked the case to be withdrawn and the magistrate dismissed it.

—Phrenology in Institute Hall.—Professor Comes, graduate phrenologist of New York, will give illustrated lectures on mental science on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Free to both sexes. The professor is a good character reader.

—Grand President Chapman of Chicago, of the Young People's Association League, addressed a joint meeting of the Y. P. A.'s of Calvary and Emmanuel Baptist churches at Calvary Baptist church last evening. An interesting evening was spent.

—Grand Master Wolfe of Nanaimo, of the United Workmen, will be in Victoria on Thursday, when a meeting of the grand lodge officers will be held prior to the convention to be held in May at Ladner's Landing. Considerable business will be up for discussion.

—Early this morning the wind which last evening changed from north to east changed again to the south and a genuine "chinook" was experienced. As a result, when daylight came, there was not a flake of snow to be seen. It is the first chinook Victoria has had for some time.

—The sum of $800 of the total amount necessary to re-open the Y. M. C. A. remains uncollected. If it is not obtained by Friday the rooms will probably remain closed. Should those in charge succeed in their efforts to raise the money there will be a formal opening on Friday night.

—The Paragon Oil took the highest award at the Chicago World's Fair. It equals the electric light in brilliancy; neither smoke nor smell. Read the label and see what you are using. We warrant the Paragon Oil not to smoke. Try it. $1.65 per can. The Paragon Oil Co., 51 Yates street.

—The funeral of Miss Emily Browne took place this afternoon and was attended by a number of friends. The cortege left the house, Toronto street, and proceeded to St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, where services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Flinton. The interment was in the church yard of St. Luke's by the side of her father, the late Rev. M. C. Browne.

—Two men, evidently the worse of liquor, seated in a buggy, to which a white horse was attached, conducted themselves in rather a riotous manner this afternoon at the corner of Pandora avenue and and Blanchard street. One of their pieces of rowdyism was an endeavor to run down a pedestrian who was picking his way over the muddy crossing at that point. They very nearly succeeded and hailed with shouts of drunken laughter the spring the walker was compelled to take to clear the horse's nose. There was no policeman in sight, or they would have been given in charge.

Chenille table covers (in all sizes) have been received by Weiler Bros., and are selling away down.

—Loyal Dauntless lodge, C. O. O. F., met last night and elected Frank Le Roy Noble Grand, vice J. Duncreek, resigned. Dr. Hall gave an interesting talk. Four applications for membership were received.

—President Cleveland has pardoned W. B. Jackling, the customs officer who was involved in the Haytien Republic smuggling. He was one of the men who pleaded guilty and helped to convict the principals.

—The rate of the N. P. R. R. and the S. P. R. R. of $40.50 to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, goes into effect to-day. The tickets are good for a continuous passage each way, include five admissions to the fair grounds and are limited to 30 days.

—There was a full rehearsal of Mikado at Lombard's music store last night with a large attendance of those who are to participate. The management of the presentation will be in the hands of Clement Rowlands and Prof. E. Pferdner, which is a guarantee of its excellence.

—James Heay, the accomplice of Capt. Bangs in the sinking of the Neah Bay schooner Mary Packer at Race Rocks on December 27, has been arrested and will be prosecuted. Heay formerly lived at Port Angeles where with his mother he kept a hotel, and claims to have friends residing in Victoria. He has been unable to give bonds.

—The W. C. T. U. will hold their monthly parlor meeting to-morrow at 3 o'clock at Ivy Holme, Mrs. Dr. McGregor's house, Maclure street, directly behind Angela College. All members of the W. C. T. U. are invited to be present. The subject for discussion is "Heredity and Health as related to Temperance."

—A social will be given on Monday, Jan. 30th, by the societies of the Central church in the hall next to the church formerly used as a Sunday school by the Methodist congregation. An entertaining programme is being prepared and will consist of songs, recitations and readings, after which light refreshments will be served.

—The body of Charlotte Manson, the old lady who died in a cabin on Humboldt street, was discovered to have several bruises. This fact caused a post-mortem examination and an inquest. Dr. George Duncan made the autopsy and gave his opinion that death was caused by inflammation of the bowels. Phineas Manson, the husband of the dead woman, also gave evidence. He said his wife fell out of bed one night when ill to which fact he attributed the bruises. The case is in progress, but the verdict will doubtless be death from inflammation of the bowels.

—There was another meeting of government supporters in the third flat of the Adelphi building last night. The cabinet was represented, and the faithful—at least those of them who expect to "make something" out of an election or out of the government—put in an appearance. The business was primarily to organize for the election, which may not be so far in the future as the opponents of the government, in their fancied security, pretend to believe it to be. In the meantime the opposition is busy talking in the house. If they are doing anything else to strengthen themselves, the fact has not yet reached the ears of the reporter.

Marine.

The steamer Premier did not get in until 11 o'clock last night. She lay in Plumper's Pass for a few hours during a severe snow storm.

The new time table of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company will go into effect on Sunday next. The steamship Walla Walla, which under the old arrangement would have left here at 11 o'clock Monday morning, will leave here at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. That will be the sailing hour hereafter. The five days' service remains the same.

The American schooner Pioneer, Capt. Ramos, arrived in the roads this morning, 9 days from San Francisco, in ballast. She had variable weather on the way up. The voyage was without incident of note. She is to load cedar and fir poles at Saanich Arm for Mexico. The poles are to be from 14 to 30 feet in length. Robert Ward & Co. are the consignees.

Capt. J. C. Nixon's sealing schooner Allie I. Alger has been heard from, she having arrived at Honolulu previous to the 15th of the present month, says Tuesday's Post-Intelligencer. Letters were received in the city yesterday from members of the crew and it is also understood that Capt. Nixon received a letter from Capt. Wester, master of the schooner. Mr. Nixon was out of the city yesterday and particulars could not be learned. From the other letters received here it was stated that the schooner made an uneventful passage but encountered some very heavy weather. From Honolulu the schooner will continue her voyage south until she falls in with the northwest trades, when she will shape her course for Japan.

The steamer North Pacific, from the sound, arrived this afternoon at 2 with a large cargo of freight. A telegram received this morning by E. E. Blackwood, local agent, from Superintendent Oakes at Tacoma, said the Pacific left that port at 4 this morning.

She was delayed at Tacoma loading 100 tons of freight and left there at 2 a.m., not 4 a.m., as stated in the telegram. She will depart for the Sound at 4:30 this afternoon.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Cream of Tartar Powder

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ANOTHER SUCCESS.

Annual Burns' Concert by the Choir of the First Presbyterian Church.

The record made by J. G. Brown and the choir of the First Presbyterian church with their annual Burns concert was fully sustained last evening. Unfortunately, the hall in which the concerts are held is rather small, preventing many who would like to be present from attending. But those who do attend, even if they are crowded, come away fully decided to go again next year. Last evening many were turned away.

Every selection on the programme was Scottish and that all were enjoyed was fully attested by the applause of the audience. The programme was opened by a part song, "Cam' ye by Athol?" by the choir, which prepared the audience for what was to follow. The choir also sang "The Auld Man," "Willie Wastle" and "Corn Rigs," which were even better than the first. The choir had been well trained, and the way they acquitted themselves must have pleased their leader. They certainly pleased the audience. Mrs. J. Duff Stuart made her initial bow to a Victoria audience, and it could not have been under better auspices. Her violin solo, "Scottish Airs," was well rendered, and her singing of "Rothesay Bay" merited the hearty applause with which it was received. She also appeared with Mr. Brown in a duet, "The Crookit Bawbee." This was the selection of the evening. In response to an encore they sang "Hunting Tower," which was equal to the "Crookit Bawbee." Mr. Kinnaird sang "Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond" in his usual fine style. Rev. Mr. Chisholm has already won merit for his readings, and he fully kept up his record last evening. An encore was his reward for his "Jeems Kaye at Balmoral," and in response he gave a side-splitting imitation of an Italian singing a Scottish song. Miss Jameson sang "Caller Herrin'," which she has so creditably rendered more than once. As an encore she sang another very pretty piece. J. G. Brown's character song in costume, "Wullie Tamson," was one of the best of the many with which he has amused Victoria audiences. The song is a parody on "Maggie Lauder." Mr. Brown also sang "Jennie's Bawbee," which could not have been sung in a more pleasing manner. "My Heart Is Sair" won fresh laurels for Mrs. Meandless. It was rendered with unusual sweetness. G. F. Watson's song, "My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose," and "The Cottage In Which Burns Was Born," were both well rendered.

SINGLE TAX MEN

Will Join Forces With the Labor Organizations in the Elections.

The Single Tax advocates gathered together in large numbers in the new hall, Salmon Block, last night. President Howell was in the chair. Dr. Watt, M. P. P., and Messrs. Brown, M. P. P., and Forster, M. P. P., were in attendance.

The question of framing a regular constitution and by-laws was taken up and the following committee appointed: W. G. Cameron and J. Fraser.

Mr. Berridge spoke upon single tax. It would soon pull the teeth out of the landlords. It was in the interest of labor that the single tax men were working. The labor element should join with them in securing the election of at least one representative favorable to single tax theories. He moved the appointment of a committee with that end in view.

W. G. Cameron seconded the motion.

Chairman Howell explained that candidates would be required to give a pledge.

Rev. Mr. Arden favored a man as representative who had sat in the house before.

A. H. Scaife was anxious that no false step should be taken. To make a wrong move was to retard the progress of single tax.

Mr. Cohen thought independent action the best. The representative should ally himself to no political party.

Mr. McMillan wanted a single tax man chosen. He had once supposed that Hon. Mr. Beaven and ex-Mayor Grant were friends of single tax. He had found out to the contrary that single tax was with them a means to an end. He paid Dr. Watt a compliment for resolutions introduced into the house by him in the line of single tax.

Chairman Howell was glad to see that single tax was arousing interest. It was a good sign. The trades and labor bodies were beginning to realize that their interests were identical with those of the single tax men. He thought it was the opinion of the meeting that the single tax club, backed by the labor organizations, felt themselves strong enough to elect their man.

The motion was unanimously carried and a committee, composed of Messrs. Berridge, Fraser and Cameron was appointed.

The question of the abolition of the $200 deposit of candidates for the local house was then discussed. Messrs. Fraser and Cohen advocated the abolition of this tax, saying that because a man had no money it did not follow that he had no brains. Dr. Watt said he had drawn up a bill with this object in view. Mr. Brown, M. P. P., said the embargo had been put on to prevent cranks and fools from entering the contest. It might prevent poor cranks, but the rich ones were not debarred thereby.

President Howell and Mr. Cohen were appointed a committee.

The club will meet next Tuesday and Tuesday week a public meeting will be held at which an exposition of the principles of single tax will be given. Invitations have been extended to members of the local legislature and the city council.

Off to California's Fair.

The steamer City of Puebla sailed for San Francisco at 11 o'clock. She had a cargo of coal, some general freight, and nearly a full list of passengers; there are 48 passengers from Victoria. The Midwinter Fair rate is now in effect and if this trip is a criterion passenger business will be brisk. The Victoria passengers are: F. J. Dawley, wife and child, W. H. Mercer, O. Swinnock, E. J. Hewlings, R. McIver and wife, Miss McGillivray, Mrs. T. M. Hendry, W. J. McMillan and wife, R. Kelly and wife, Miss C. Phillips, A. Ferguson, H. Carry, M. C. Harris, Mrs. L. Coleman, R. S. Mackenzie, William Coleman, A. Ross, W. F. Anderson, J. Phillips, Miss Calder, J. Thornley, W. A. Lucey, A. Wells, A. M. Rawlinson, A. McNiven, Miss M. Wilson, Neil Stevenson, J. H. Langley, J. McCallum, Mrs. Cone, Mrs. H. Leigh and child, R. F. Burgess, William Fee, R. Larsen, William Braden, Miss R. Robertson, Mrs. M. E. Scoville, Charles A. Scoville, Miss Edith Scoville, O. L. Scoville, John Fawcett and wife.

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The newest and most beautiful style of photo. Soft, delicate and artistic. These prices are for Xmas trade. Skene Lowe, Photo, 63 Gov't St.

Law Intelligence.

In the supreme court chambers this morning before Mr. Justice Drake, in the action Jensen v. Sheppard, J. S. Yates, for the plaintiff, applied for the discharge of the defendant, who is now in custody in the provincial jail on the ground that the plaintiff had not paid to the sheriff the maintenance money, as required by the rules. The defendant was arrested over two weeks ago on a writ of capias issued by the plaintiff. The application was refused.

The following cases have been set down for hearing before the divisional court at its next sitting:

Lan Sing v. McGillivray, Gray v. McCallum, Morton v. Armstrong, Matheson v. Pollock and Leo, from Mr. Justice Walkem; Fletcher v. McGillivray, from Mr. Justice Crease; Dunn v. Ward and Vancouver Water Works Co., from judgment of Judge Spinks.

Provincial Weather.

Clinton, B. C., Jan. 23, 5 p.m.—Light northeast wind, snowing; thermometer, 7 above; barometer, 28.9.

Soda Creek, Jan. 23, 5 p.m.—Cloudy; inclined to snow; 8 below zero.

Revelstoke, Jan. 23, 6 p.m.—Snowing light, and cold.

Kamloops, Jan. 23.—Weather, 6 p.m., cloudy; light southeast wind; half an inch of snow fell during the last 24 hours; thermometer 4 below.

Kaslo, Jan. 23, 6 p.m.—Weather calm, with heavy snowfall.

Use Gibbons' Toothache Gum; sold druggists

Spencer's Semi-Annual Sale

FOR 7 DAYS ONLY.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, bought at reduced prices for cash by Mr. C. Spencer when in the East.

BLEACHED COTTONS, Sheetings, Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, Black Cashmeres, Ladies' Kid Gloves, all of which will be put in the sale.

SEE HAND BILLS for particulars in all departments.

Store Closed on Tuesday.

Sale to Commence Wednesday, Jan. 24

Why Do I Buy At the Mechanic's Store?

Because I want to.

Because it pays me to.

Because their prices are right.

Because the sales people treat me right.

Because the management is liberal.

Because I can return what I buy if I'd rather have my money.

And because they are the Original One Price Cash Clothing Dealers.

Cameron,

55 Johnson Street.

Everyone who can afford it should have a Melissa Rainproof Wrap. The most fashionable, comfortable and economical garment of the day.

AMERICANS

While in Victoria will save from 40 to 50 per cent. in buying their Clothing from

D. CAMPBELL & CO., 88 Government Street

Three doors from the Post Office.
Only FINEST IMPORTATIONS kept in Stock.

IF YOUR ROOF LEAKS

HAVE IT REPAIRED BY

...McLENNAN & McFEELY...

Corner Government & Johnson Streets.

TIN and IRON ROOFING. PLUMBING

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
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Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

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The Very Latest and Choicest Wall Papers

Comprising, THE BEST COLORINGS,
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In Ingrain Wall Papers, Sanitary Wall Papers, Ceiling Decorations And Every Conceivable Style of Interior Decorations.

THE BEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER HAD.

For that Bad Cough of yours

TRY **Allen's Lung Balsam**

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Continued from page 2

monopoly with them. But as the gentleman from West Virginia (Wilson), who introduced this bill, stood here upon the floor and withstood the angry protests of the people of his own district, some of whom joined threats to remonstrances, surely those of us who have less to lose than he, can afford to stand with him in the same breach, and although we may lose our commission on this floor we will gain the gratitude of our countrymen in the future.

We owe to our constituents not the service which consists in fanning their passions; we ought to counsel their judgments. They are entitled to better service than the service of our own ambitions. They are entitled to the loyalty of our consciences; and those of us who believe that this bill is a step in the direction of economic emancipation of the people of this country, would be cravens and cowards if we turned our backs and averted our faces on account of any opposition, no matter from what quarter it comes.

But is this bill the cause of these silent factories and extinguished fires? Why, what a system your protective system is if it cannot last in its beneficent effects even until it is repealed. Why, my friends, you have enriched this country so that the people of this nation ought to be able to stand three years of hard times without any person suffering the pangs of want.

It is possible that before a single new measure has got upon the statute books, before the operation of this system is suspended for an hour, before this bill has even got through the general debate, that all of this house of cards, this great national prosperity which you have described, has collapsed like the bladder which a school-boy ties around his head on a winter day, when it comes in contact with a telegraph pole. Is that your boasted protective system? Are these it foundations built deep down in the experience of a century? Have we paid taxes and piled up burdens now for 100 years only to find that the system of which it is the result does not last six days, aye that does not even last us until we put it aside. Have you had no panics under a protective system? Why are your factories closed? You have tried to make the people happy. I admit you have tried to make them prosperous. I admit you have diversified their industries, because you thought it was a good thing for them, and now, with these diversified interests, with their productive capacities limited, based upon a false economic system, the first approach of adversity changes the entire fabric of our prosperity into ruin, and in a night the people of this country, so rich, so wealthy as you have described them, these mechanics enjoying such abundant revenues, are reduced to starvation by the idleness of the past few weeks.

Let us try this other system and I promise you that it will take more than six months of hard times to put soup kitchens in every city in this union. The panic of 1873 lasted five years instead of six months. The people of this nation are looking to this congress to-day and asking us not to reject this bill but to pass it, and we will, bless God.

The whole scope and nature of this discussion goes back to the position which the gentleman from West Virginia (Wilson) took upon the floor when the bill was introduced. He told us then in words which ought to be burned into the heart of every patriot, and which will live long after he has disappeared from the eyes of the people of the state which he now adorns and the American people, that the prosperity of this country depended, not upon law, but upon labor; not upon tariff, but upon natural advantages; not upon William McKinley, but upon God.

We have heard a great deal about the Napoleon of Ohio—about the Napoleon of high tariff, the Napoleon of protection, who and his Jena, his Austerlitz and his Wagram all combined last fall in Ohio. Well, I think that this is a significant and peradventure a prophetic name to give him. What was it that caused the Corsican to fall from the high eminence to which his genius had raised him? It was not that his mind had any less readiness for grasping details, or for the rapid, strategic movements he had in the days when he commanded the army of Italy. He wrote his epitaph, not in 1814, but after the battle of Vienna, when he penned the Berlin decree by which he sought to command the course of trade in Europe and to limit the freedom of intercourse. The war of 1812 was a commercial war. It was a war against Russia because that country did not observe the blockade and encourage it. He had compelled the descendant of the Cæsars to give him his daughter's hand in marriage. He rode in triumph over Europe, but he failed in the attempt to create a protective system higher and stronger than that on which you depend for all the blessings of this nation.

And that Napoleon of the tariff, I believe, has come to the period in his leadership of the Republican party when it will end as did the leadership of the Corsican Napoleon, with the fall of the empire which he had founded in France. He has led you once through a Presidential campaign, and while he seems to have got through somewhat comfortably himself his party seems to have gone a good long way in the direction of Elba. See to it that he does not lead you finally to St. Helena.

Cockran concluded as follows in a very whirlwind of eloquence:

"Believing as we do that this is but a first step in the direction of a broader policy; nay, more, believing as we do that four years from now the gentlemen who have written this minority report will be concurring in a report for still greater reductions, and believing that the future of this country is irrevocably committed to commercial and economical emancipation, I believe I can say with the gentlemen from West Virginia that we have entered upon our development. We have lagged along the line of opportunities for the last hundred years. The mission of this country is not to degrade the people of the world; it is to elevate them.

"We desire that the twelve hundred millions of people who now consume but ten per cent of the iron product of this country enter upon the enjoyment of our new discoveries and the new developments which we are to make. In this direction we trust that this land, the foundation of civilization; this people, the trustees of humanity, may reach a still higher elevation so that the flag of freedom above our heads may be the emblem of freedom under our feet; freedom in our fields; freedom in our mines; freedom on our seas; freedom throughout all the world, for all the children of men."

THE LAST BUCCANEER.

The winds were yelling, the waves were swelling,
The sky was black and drear,
When the crew with eyes of flame brought the ship without a name
Alongside the last Buccaneer.

"Whence flies your sloop full sail before so fierce a gale,
When all others drive bare on the seas?
Say, come ye from the shore of the holy Salvador,
Or the gulf of the rich Caribbees?"

"From a shore no search hath found, from a gulf no line can sound,
Without rudder or needle we steer;
Above, below, our bark die the sea-fowl and the shark,
As we fly by the last Buccaneer.

"To-night shall be heard on the rocks of Cape de Verde
A loud crash and a louder roar;
And to-morrow shall the deep, with a heavy moaning, sweep
The corpses and wrecks to the shore."

The stately ship of Clyde securely now may ride
In the breath of the citron shades;
And Severn's towering mast securely now flies fast
Through the sea of the balmy Trades.

From St. Jago's wealthy port, from Havannah's royal fort
The seaman goes forth without fear;
For since that stormy night not a mortal hath had sight
Of the flag of the last Buccaneer.

—Lord Macaulay.

Hunting the North Pole.

Arctic exploration has made advances during the year 1893, and two expeditions are now located in the cold embrace of the frozen north. These are the exploring parties of Peary and Nansen. Lieut. Peary sailed from Portland, Me., intending to visit a number of the Labrador forts in search of dogs and other equipments, and then push on north. He was to leave Upernavik and attempt the passage of Melville Bay. His vessel is the Falcon.

Under date of August 11 Peary wrote from Falcon Harbor, Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, to Charles P. Daly, president of the American Geographical Society. He said he had landed there with 84 dogs obtained along the Labrador and Greenland coasts and had been scarcely troubled at all by the ice. He wrote also that he had made the passage of Melville Bay, from the Duck Islands to Cape York, in nearly a direct line, in what he believed to be the shortest time on record—24 hours and 50 minutes. At Falcon Harbor he said he had a perfect harbor for his ship, and a good site for his house, which is to be his Arctic home this winter. He was confident of success in his explorations as soon as the spring opened. The scientific results of his passage of Melville Bay made an interesting chapter in the history of Arctic exploration.

Dr. Nansen, in his ship, the Fram, sailed from Christiania on June 26. Under date of August 2 he wrote to the London Times from Yugor Strait, which separates the European mainland from Walgatch Island at the South end of Nova Zembla. He reported that the Fram, which he had had especially built to resist ice pressure, had been tested by him, and had given excellent satisfaction. He had received 35 dogs, but his coal supply had not arrived at the date he wrote. He intended to steer eastward along the Siberian coast until he reached the mouth of the Olenek river, west of the Lena Delta. There some more dogs were to be in waiting for him.

After leaving provisions in the new Siberian Islands, he intended to go northward along the west coast of these islands as far as possible. Reaching there in September, he expected that the Fram would get caught in the ice and would drift northward, which would carry him a considerable distance before the spring opened.

Irving's Manner.

Mr. Irving's manner at supper is interesting even to people who have seen him many times on festal occasions. There is something remarkably odd and picturesque about his melancholy appearance, combined with the unquestionable joviality and good fellowship of the man. When the newspapers announce as they usually do, that Mr. Irving made a successful speech at one of the innumerable suppers and dinners which he has attended, they refer only to the first set speech of the evening. This is invariably a thoughtful and scholarly essay, delivered with marked expressiveness of style and with great theatric effect, but it never terminates Mr. Irving's speech-making for that particular evening. It is after the four or five formal speeches, which seem to be a painful necessity of every big banquet that Mr. Irving fairly bristles up and begins to do his talking. Sometimes he speaks three times in an evening and sometimes six. He gets up and answers the people who make speeches about him. He smiles and chuckles to himself at the funny stories that are told, and if a point comes up after any man's speaking or story telling which strikes Mr. Irving as a good one, the tall, lank form rises again into view, the sallow face takes on a retrospective smile, and the actor shakes his forefinger warningly at his hearers—then he tells his story—it is always a good one—and drops back into his chair again. No one has ever known him to be in a hurry to depart from a dinner, and his tenacity of memory in recalling points about speeches that have been made during the evening is unrivalled. During all the festivities the English actor's countenance is that of a remorseful and dyspeptic cardinal, but the impression is a mask, which is easily disproved by the enjoying glitter of the tragedian's eyes, and the evident enthusiasm with which he enters into the fun.—New York Sun.

No Cure, No Pay.

Men who are weak, nervous, broken down; men who suffer from the effects of disease, over work, worry, from the follies of youth or the excesses of manhood; men who have failed to find a cure, **do not despair, do not give up!** Forty years experience has proved that Dr. Clarke's celebrated method of treatment can be depended on with absolute certainty to effect a permanent cure. So confident am I, that it will cure even the worst cases, that I am willing to let you deposit the **money in your local bank** to be paid me *after you are cured* and not until then; this makes you *absolutely* safe. If unable to call, send for **free Question List** and **be cured at Home.**

Everything sent sealed, secure from exposure.

Call or address, naming this paper

Dr. J. D. CLARKE, Mor II Block, Detroit, Michigan

Varieties of Dress in Paris.

The population of Paris is as remarkable for variety as that of London for uniformity of costume. For in Paris almost every class has its own distinctive dress. In England, especially in London, the employer and his workman, the millionaire and the crossing sweeper, wear coats of the same pattern. In London, again, every work girl, every market woman, wears a bonnet imitated more or less perfectly from those worn by ladies of fashion. Shop girls and work girls in Paris wear neat white caps instead of ill-made or it may be dilapidated bonnets, though the more aspiring of them reserve the right of appearing in a bonnet on Sundays and holidays.

The French workman wears a blouse and a cap, and looks upon the hat as a sign, if not of superiority, at least of pretensions. Owing to the varieties of dress already touched upon a crowd in Paris presents a less gloomy, less monotonous appearance than the black-coated mobs of London, and in harmony with the greater relief afforded by the different colors of the costumes are the animated gestures of the persons composing the crowd. Observe, indeed, a mere group of persons conversing on no matter what commonplace subject, or idly chatting as they sip their coffee together on the boulevards, and they appear to be engaged in some violent dispute.—Old and New Paris.

Edinburgh National Portrait Gallery.

An important advance has been made in the decoration of the Edinburgh national portrait gallery by the completion of the sculptured work of the handsome Gothic doorway of the building. The cost of this has been defrayed by the original donor of the gallery, Mr. J. R. Findlay, and its execution by Mr. Birnie Rhind, A. R. S. A., has been superintended by the architect, Dr. Rowland Anderson, and a committee of the board of manufacturers. In the design both the Marquis of Bute and Sir Noel Paton took great interest. The main features of the design may shortly be recalled. Rising from the apex of the gable, and projected above the open balustrade of the wall head, is a female figure symbolic of History. It is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and holds in the left hand a scroll and in the left the recording pen. In a large quatre-foil panel below the apex of the gable has been carved a representation of the Scottish coat of arms, taken from the heraldic M.S. of the fourteenth century, called the Armorial de Gelre, which is preserved in the royal library at Brussels. This M.S. contains the emblazonment of the armorial bearings of great princes and their subjects, and included among these is what is supposed to be the earliest representation of the Scottish arms extant. The figure of the lion demurely sitting on the top of a cushioned crown with a sword in his front right paw and of the lion on the shield are very quaint in character. The arms have no supporters. They consist simply of shield, mantle and crown, the flowing mantling of the helmet being decoratively elaborated, for the due enrichment of the panel.

The Grecian's maxim would indeed be a sweeping clause in literature: it would reduce many a giant to a pigmy, many a speech to a sentence, and many a folio to a printer—Colton.

Says Francis Willard: "I once asked Thos. A. Edison if he were a total abstainer, and when he told me that he was I said, 'May I inquire whether it was home influence that made you so?' and he replied, 'No, I think it was because I always felt that I had better use of my head.'"

RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK MUST GO
WHEN THE "D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

FOR 3 WEEKS ONLY

Winter Suits at Rock-bottom Prices that cannot be approached by any other House in the west.

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No. 86 Government Street.

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Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the new famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade, Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

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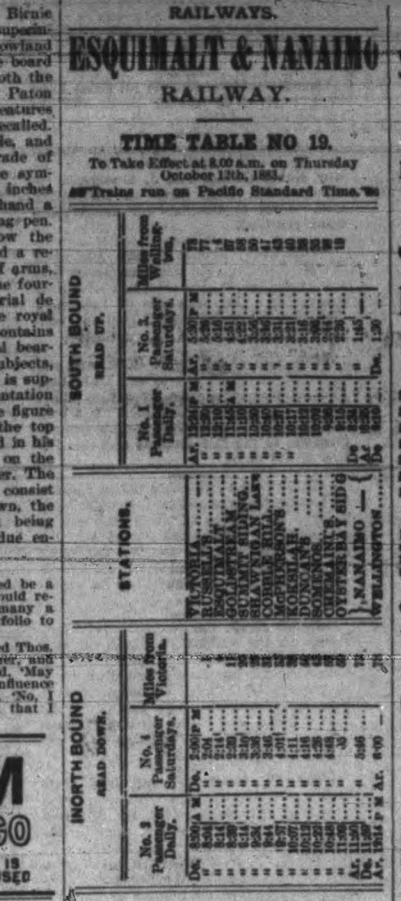
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

All Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

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City of Puebla - - Jan. 28

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The Scenic Route of the World.

Cheap Rates and Fast Time

TO ALL POINTS

East and South East.

THROUGH SLEEPERS on all trains to St. Paul and Montreal.

ELEGANT UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS leave daily for St. Paul and Minneapolis. Every Tuesday for Boston and every Saturday for Toronto running through WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAMSHIP DEPARTMENT.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama Feb. 5th.

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All Atlantic steamship lines represented. For ticket rates and all information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY.

GEO. McL. BROWN, General Agent. Dist. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria ..... Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma ..... Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul ..... Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria ..... Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma ..... April 4th
Steamship Mogul ..... April 25th
Steamship Victoria ..... May 23rd

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria.
Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

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ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

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Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's Ticket office, Victoria, on Store street.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco,

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Steel Screw Steamer

Monowai.....Thursday, Feb. 8th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA 3,000 tons) Saturday, February 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.

For freight apply to 327 Market street.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents,
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. CONNON, Agent, Station Square, Victoria.

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

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THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

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F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plummerfelt, Gorge Road.

Fancy Ties, Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Braces, Fine Hats, Etc., Etc.,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST TO HAND.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers & Hatters,
97 Johnson Street.

SWEEPING REFORMS.

Improvements Requested by American Boards of Trade.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The large assembly room of the Shoreham hotel was crowded to suffocation this morning when the venerable Frederick Frailey of Philadelphia, who within a few weeks reaches his eightieth year, called to order the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Board of Trade. This body represents various local boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations, and is probably the most influential federation of the kind in the world. The sessions of the body are devoted to the discussion of matters relating to the financial, commercial and transportation systems of the country with a view to influencing the action of congress thereon by commissioning to it such recommendations as are of importance to the country at large. The local boards comprising the national organization were unanimously in favor of holding the present convention in this city in order that their delegates might come in close contact with their representatives concerning certain congressional legislation upon which the convention will be asked to take action. No less than 40 questions for discussion are named in the printed programme distributed this morning, while a perfect avalanche of motions and notices of resolutions were handed to the secretary. Among the most important are the following:

New York board of trade and transportation—A bill authorizing the registration and protection of trade marks; commercial relations with neighboring countries upon broad and comprehensive principles or reciprocity; tonnage bill; a national monetary commission; that third and fourth classes of mail matter be consolidated at 8 cents a pound, and a system of navigating naval reserves.

St. Louis Builders' and Merchants' Exchange—The Torrey bankruptcy bill; stimulation of commerce and trade with foreign countries; repeal of the interstate commerce law.

Wholesale Associated Grocers—The more thorough enforcement of the interstate law and the amendments thereto.

Philadelphia Board of Trade—The Torrey bankruptcy bill; an executive department of commerce and manufacture; no income tax; revision of the banking and currency laws; permanent establishment of the national banking system and the retention of the state bank tax; no radical change in the tariff laws; sale of $200,000,000 bonds to protect the treasury gold reserve.

Growers' and Importers' Exchange—No state bank circulation; construction of a canal to connect the Chesapeake, Delaware and Raritan bays.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—A national bankrupt law; amendments to the interstate act which will relieve American railroads of the competition of companies not subject to its operation; approve the interstate commerce law; a national clearing-house; amendment to national bank act for prompt punishment for violation of its provisions; forfeiture of unearned land grants.

Chicago Board of Trade—Stricter immigration laws and better enforcement of those now in existence; to protect the public and railroads from train robbery; to better enforce the interstate commerce law; prompt action upon the tariff bill; to issue par value of national bank currency for bonds deposited; to sell $250,000,000 four per cent. 50-year bonds for redemption of currency notes.

Boston Merchants' Association—Reform of the consular service.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce—Uniform classification of freight; expert monetary commission.

Toledo Produce Exchange—No state banks of issue.

Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce—Governmental aid in the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

Trenton Board of Trade—The survey of a deep draft ship canal between New York and Philadelphia.

Wilmington (Del.) Board of Trade—Improvement of the Delaware and Christina rivers.

Pittsburg Coal Exchange—Improvement of the Monongahela river.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—It is officially announced to-day that freight trains will be able to use the new Burlington tracks into St. Louis from the north on February 1st. This route crosses the Mississippi river at Alton and will divert a large amount of traffic from the former route from the east and north on the east side of the river. Passenger traffic will not be introduced on the new road so early in its history. Options have been obtained for a right of way to a point about four blocks north of the new union station where another passenger depot for the Burlington and the M. K. & T. will probably be built. The plans for the new union station, which will be opened for traffic this spring, appear to contemplate an approach from the north although all the tracks at present enter the shed from the south. It is believed in railroad circles that there will be two separate railroad depots with one or more tracks leading from one to the other.

Providence, R.I., Jan. 24.—The Democratic house of representatives assembles here this afternoon in pursuance of a resolution adopted in Newport last June. Governor Brown several days ago announced that he would not interfere with the meeting, on the ground that if it afforded any amusement to the Democrats they are welcome thereto. He has prepared his annual message, which will be read to the house, the senate having the alternative of accepting or rejecting it as it deems expedient.

Columbus, O., Jan. 24.—The convention of delegates of the United Mine Workers of the Ohio district, which took a temporary adjournment on the 11th instant, re-assembled to-day for the purpose of canvassing the vote of the various local bodies on the proposition to accept a cut in wages sufficient to meet the competition from the Pittsburg district. The reduction has been favored by both President John Nugent and Secretary McBride, of the national body, and it is believed that the vote is largely in the affirmative. The canvassing of the vote will not be completed until this afternoon.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 23.—Governor Peck is giving a hearing this afternoon on the application for the pardon of Rose Zoldoski, the pretty young milliner who, in 1891, was convicted at Lancaster of the crime of poisoning Ella Malley of Richland Centre, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary at Waupun. The crime grew out of a love affair. The application is presented by L. H. Bancroft, who assisted ex-Assistant Attorney-General Chynoweth in the defense of the prisoner, and who subsequently carried the case to the supreme court. The application for a pardon is supported by several hundred citizens of the county.

General News.

Buda Pesth, Jan. 23.—Count Szapary, the ex-premier, who recently withdrew from the Liberal majority in Parliament in view of its attitude towards the civil marriage bill, quarrelled with Dr. Percel, vice-president of the diet concerning the same bill last week. Szapary's friends say that Percel criticised him too harshly for his hostility to the Liberals. Szapary, after defending himself in a speech challenged Percel to a duel. At the meeting yesterday each was wounded slightly.

London, Jan. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says of Count Bismarck's presence at the decoration ceremony in the old castle yesterday: "Count Herbert was invited in accordance with the etiquette requiring the presence of every minister and ex-minister possessing certain orders and happening to be in Berlin on the occasion of the festival. The Emperor openly snubbed Count Herbert, merely nodding to him without speaking."

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily News, says: "Sir Henry Loch has dispatched a messenger to King Lobengula, pledging in the Queen's name that, if he surrenders, his life and interests shall be assured, and he shall not be deported from Africa. Sir Henry has arranged with Premier Cecil Rhodes to provide the king with an adequate tract of land south of the Orange river, the chartered company furnishing the royal income."

A GIRL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

A Case Where the Expression "Snatched From the Grave" May be Appropriately Used.

While in conversation with Mr. James McLean, says the Penetanguishene Herald, we were given the particulars of a case deserving of widespread publication. It refers to the remarkable restoration to health of Mr. McLean's daughter Agnes, 13 years of age, who had been so low that her recovery was deemed almost impossible. Miss McLean's condition was that of very many other girls throughout the land. Her blood had become impoverished, giving rise to palpitation of the heart, dizziness, severe headache, extremely pale complexion and general debility. At this period Miss McLean was residing in Midland, and her condition became so bad that she was finally compelled to take to her bed. A doctor was called in, but she did not improve under his treatment and another was then consulted, but without any better results. She had become so weak that her father had no hopes of her recovery and did not think she would live three months. The lady with whom Miss McLean was residing urged the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the outset an improvement could be noticed. The use of Pink Pills was still continued, each day now adding to her health and strength, until finally she was restored to perfect health, and has gained in weight until now she weighs 140 pounds. Mr. McLean says he is convinced that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved his daughter's life, and does not hesitate to advise their use in all similar cases. There are thousands of young girls whose pale and waxy complexion betokens early decline, and to them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable. They rebuild the blood, bring back the bloom of health to the cheek, and fully restore health and strength. Sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Eccentric Readers.

Curious whims are occasionally shown by readers at the public library. There was a woman who regularly every Friday came for a volume of sermons. She did not mind whose sermons, nor what the subject so long as they were religious discourses of some sort. Monday she would come back, return the sermon and take out a novel to "unbend" her mind until the next Friday, when the sermons would again be demanded. There was another woman who would never read anything but a "religious" novel, as she called it; not such a one as Ben Hur, or one with a particularly religious tenet to inculcate, but a book with a clergyman as its chief character.

Swinburne's Heavenly Arcana was read daily for years by an eccentric old gentleman. He would draw the book, keep it for two weeks, return it with his place marked, and return early the next morning to take it out again. He never took any other book from the library, and finally died, leaving his place marked as usual. There is one old man who will never read a book written by a woman. He reads good books continually, but will have nothing to do with a book bearing a female name as its author.—Boston Herald.

Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. Simply what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. One has been cured of indigestion or dyspepsia, another finds it indispensible for sick headache or biliousness, while others report remarkable cures of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum, etc.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

You Need It!
The "D. & L." Emulsion.
It Will....
Cure That Cough,
Heal Your Lungs,
Put Flesh on Your Bones
Prevent Consumption.

France and Autocracy.

We cannot go on forever professing for the Russian government an admiration which no sincere republican can possibly feel, or waxing wroth against the tyrannical regime in Bulgaria, when, as a matter of fact, we are full of sympathy for the energy with which the little country has asserted its independence. Nor can we go on feigning ignorance as to the abuses of Russian autocratic government, such as the persecution of the Jews, of the Poles, and of all the dissenters, the secret trial and execution of political prisoners, and the destruction of all local self-government, such as the Zemstoves, the election of justices of the peace and of the free communal administration, which were so many compensations for the czar's autocracy. Will not France feel that she is losing her dignity if she is deprived of her freedom both of judgment and of speech? If, on the other hand, some ministry endeavored to bring about a war through the medium of the Franco-Russian alliance, in order to re-conquer Alsace and Lorraine, would they find that they could count on a majority to back them? War is always at hand in the present state of Europe, but nobody would dare to engage in it deliberately. The chances are too great. France must perish if she engages in an unsuccessful one, and a victorious war, in which Germany was crushed by France and Russia, would result in the subjection of all Europe to the latter. Would not France then feel that she had acted to the life the part of the horse in the fable, who, to be avenged on the stag, submitted to be bitted and bridled by the rider? What a mockery if after the victory France was obliged to seek an alliance with Germany against Russia! Such are the questions which arise to many minds when they reason about the demonstration of Russian friendship, which they cannot help hailing as a comfort after so many years of weakness and despondency.—Gabriel Monod in the Contemporary Review.

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, or any Injurant

Notice to General Contractors.

Tenders are required and will be received up till 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, Jan. 30th for the erection of a two-storey frame Hotel building at Swan Lake. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. GERHARD TIARKS.
Architect.
39 1-2 Government Street. 23rd Jan., 1894.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.

Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
j23-1m No. 24 Yates St.

When you are tired and fagged you crave for something nice that will stimulate and strengthen. Here it is

STAMINAL.

A palatable Beef Tea, combining the virtues of Beef and Wheat with the tonic Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

THE VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.

The Victoria Lithograph Co.

Upstairs, Corner of Government and Yates Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

ALL CLASSES OF LITHOGRAPHED WORK

Maps, Cheques, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,

Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

VISITING CARDS
Printed from Copper Plates and Stone.

PORTRAITS
Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
W. R. CREECH, Manager.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

The Nicola Valley Railway Company

"NICOLA"

Preliminary Notice.

This company has secured a block of land near the junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers for the purpose of a townsite, and so soon as the contract for the work of construction of this railway is entered into it is proposed to lay out this land as a town and place a portion of the lots upon the market.

The ONLY station in the vicinity of the Junction of the Coldwater and Nicola rivers will be placed within the boundaries of this block and the town surrounding it will be called

"NICOLA"

J. W. McFARLAND,
Sec.-Treas.
Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 27th, 1893.

THE WEEKLY TIMES
—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.—

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.
VICTOIRA, B. C.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL.
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE

I have this day admitted Mr. E. Bloomingdale, of San Francisco, as a partner in my business at Victoria, B. C., which hereafter will be continued under the firm name of Simon Leiser & Co.

SIMON LEISER.
Victoria, B. C., January 1st, 1894. j3-1m

Real Estate.

200 ACRES, SPLENDID OPENING FOR ....Hop Ranch; price $16,000; terms easy.
142 ACRES, WITH HALF MILE OF WA....ter front and about 700 cords of wood ....cut, and about 10,000 cords to cut; good ....terms; $35 per acre.
100 ACRES, WITH 250 FRUIT TREES ....planted; $1000; good terms.
250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE ....fine water front, good land, partly ....cleared; good house and stables; splen....did location for fishing and shooting and ....boating; low price and good terms, or ....exchange partly for cash and city pro....perty.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH ....house and stable, close to railway sta....tion; a good chicken and fruit farm; ....cheap.
10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, ...close to Saanichton railway station; ....$1000 and $1500, according to position; ....very easy terms and low interest to ....parties buying to improve.
2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close ....to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

R. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. d21-3m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NANAIMO NEWS.

A Gold Mining Investment—Enterprise of the Vancouver Coal Co.

Nanaimo, Jan. 24.—The New Vancouver Coal Company is still engaged in making extensive preparations for opening up Protection Island shaft, and with this end in view the engineers are kept very busy making necessary repairs to the machinery. All the most modern appliances will be used, and much saving will be effected by the endless rope arrangement, which will haul from three slopes. An electric stationary motor will be conected with the wire at the new slope on No. 8 level, between Protection and the Esplanade. As far as the slopes have been driven good thick coal has been met with, entirely free from dirt and slate.

There is every prospect of the new wharf from No. 1 to deep water being erected, and architect Mr. Hodgs stated some three years ago would be built. If the idea is carried out it is the intention to build commodious bunkers on the wharf, so that a vessel of 4,000 tons could be loaded in 24 hours.

The West Coast Gold and Silver Mining Company have decided to place their property on the market. A bond of $200,000 will be asked for, and Messrs. Kitchen and Waterhouse will conduct the negotiations, that is if any capitalist wants a good thing.

In reply to the invitation sent by the Caledonian Society to His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, their Excellencies regret that owing to other engagements they are not able to journey here on so auspicious an occasion, but offered their best wishes for the success of the society.

William Brown has been appointed constable by the police commissioners, Sergeant Gibbs having expressed his wish to retire.

Rdmors.

The Colonist this morning published the following "rumor," as a sequel, probably, to the rumor at Nanaimo that Mr. Bryden would be a candidate in the government interest for Nanaimo district: "Mr. James Dunsmuir will run for Nanaimo city, while Mr. John Bryden and Dr. Eberts will run for Nanaimo district; Mr. Little of the Union Mines, will run for Comox; Mr. H. Croft for Cowichan; Mr. N. P. Snowden for Saanich; Mr. Joseph Hunter for Victoria city, while Hon. C. E. Pooley will continue to guard the interests of Esquimalt district."

The organ's suggestion—for that is what it is intended to be, although given as a "rumor"—does not go as far as the number of available candidates in the Dunsmuir interest would justify it in going. It leaves out a number of very excellent men who are "sound on the goose question," and with the Colonist's permission the Times will help it to complete its slate for the next general election. It is, of course, manifestly an oversight that Mr. Alex. Dunsmuir has not been provided with a constituency, and as it would be most impolitic, not to say selfish, for the Island to monopolize all the talent in this line, the Times would recommend that the genial "Alick" should stump Vancouver. Then there is H. K. Prior, general freight and passenger agent, to face that fierce agitator Brown in New Westminster, and Albert Lindsay, the popular cashier for R. Dunsmuir & Sons, to wrest Chilliwack from Kitchen. Thomas St. C. Gore, land commissioner of the E. & N. railway company, would prove an acceptable candidate for Yale, for his experience in the administration of railway lands would be of incalculable value in settling the railway belt question in the interest of settlers and of the province. He is modest and unassuming, but so is Semlin, who would probably be so frightened that he would decline the gage of battle. Fred. S. Brown, agent of the E. & N. railway in Victoria, a most capable man, would easily find a seat in New Westminster district, as would also Mr. Robert M. Jeffrey, an intelligent Scot who acts as cashier for the E. & N. railway company, Alf. A. Green, clerk, E. & N. railway, and William Edward Harrison, messenger for the same all-embracing corporation, would have no difficulty in being elected in either Lillooet or Cariboo. These are merely suggestions to assist the Colonist. The slate has not yet been filled, but as the constituencies are not exhausted, and there are still plenty of candidates to select from without going ourside of the "family compact," the Colonist should have no difficulty in completing the task which it this morning began. Should it be unable to find candidates of the house of Dunsmuir for 33 seats, the Times will willingly come to its assistance. The list is not half exhausted.

An Important Convention.

The Seattle Telegraph of Tuesday says: On Feb. 14 an important convention will assemble at Spokane. It is a convention of fruit growers of the states of Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and the province of British Columbia, the traffic managers of the several railways of the Northwest and the commission merchants doing business in fruit. Much good ought to result from such a convention. We suggest that one of the subjects to be considered be the organization of a Northwest fruit growers' association, with subordinate associations wherever a sufficient number of fruit growers can be got together to form one. Such associations have a wonderful effect upon fruit culture. Western Washington is very greatly interested in this matter. There is no part of America except British Columbia with just the same climatic conditions as we have here. Therefore, in order that the best results may be reached in fruit growing, it is necessary that a variety of fruit should be developed which is especially adapted to these conditions. A difference in soil or climate makes a great difference in fruit. Nearly every one who was accustomed to any variety of fruit in the east knows how very different that variety usually is when grown here. The fruit may be larger, but the peculiar delicacy of flavor is missed. Some people say that fruit grown anywhere on this coast lacks the flavor of that grown in the east. We are not disposed to assent to this. Certain varieties of pears and peaches grown here are equal to any produced anywhere, and the same is true, though perhaps in a less degree, of apples. We are speaking now of Western Washington especially. What seems to be needed is the development of varieties here by hybridizing or otherwise which will mature to best advantage in our long, cool seasons. We see no reason why our Western Washington fruit should not be fully equal in flavor to any grown in England. Possibly it might be found desirable to try a few English varieties. These are some of the matters which a fruit growers' association could intelligently and profitably discuss.

UNEMPLOYED WHITE MEN.

To the Editor: I see in this morning's Colonist an extract from Mr. Burnes' address at the meeting of the B. C. Benevolent Society, with remarks on the excellent work done by that noble institution, suggestions to school children and those who spend four bits on cigars, etc., etc. Now, the suggestions are very goody good, no doubt, but the needy working man don't approve of riding willing horses to death, as the school children did nobly when called upon lately and should not be called upon again under any circumstances to give of their bounty, as with all due respect and deference to their parents it may be an unexpected drain on their resources which they can ill afford. Why not go to the root of this evil at once and leave off glossing matters? There is no workingman out of employment to-day in Victoria but could be at work and doing well were it not for the Chinese and Japs who are employed in nearly every family, hotel, mill, lumber yard, factory and coal yard in the city which employs laborers. Aye, and they have diven out of Victoria altogether what was at one time a flourishing trade in the city, viz: shoemaking. Does any of my readers know where he can go an have his measure taken for an honest pair of boots made by white people? If so, they don't advestise in the Times. And, Mr. Editor, in a very short time it will be the same with tailoring; they have made great inroads in that trade already, more of them being at work in that trade than white labor kept going by the merchant tailors of Victoria.

How much do you think one of the swell clubs of Victoria thought of the good and welfare of the city when it gave the making of livery for their employees to Chinamen? I am not sure whether they employ Chinese labor at Carey Castle or not, but if not they are employed by nearly all our city M. P. P.'s from top to bottom, ministerial and opposition alike. This may be a sweeping assertion but I can give proofs. Why there is no architect in drawing out his plans for any swell house but marks in the spaces allotted for kitchen, etc., "Chinaman," "Chinaman." No wonder we have scores of vacant houses, going to rack and ruin. No wonder white labor is letting its wail be heard. And then we hear of collections for Chinese missions, homes, etc., etc. Faugh! the whole thing is sickening. Well! well! It's a trouble that will cure itself sooner or later, but while Victoria is suffering from the scourge other more progressive cities will step to the front and take away more than our idle men, leaving lots of vacant houses with the Mongolian stalking rampant on its grass-grown and deserted streets. A WORKINGMAN.

Victoria, Jan. 24.

Brief Locals.

—New plush mantel borderings at Weiler Bros., very pretty colors.

—Mayor Teague personally inspected the water works this afternoon. City Engineer Wilmot has proposed certain improvements, and it was to inquire fully into the affair that the mayor made the visit.

Hunting the Hare.

"In the heart of a big evergreen swamp or solemn northern forest the coldest of winds has no chance, and a man can keep comfortably warm in any well-chosen 'stand.' On sparkling moon-lit nights the big snow shoes of Sir Hare print the tell tale surface with many a hasty triangle for eager noses to follow. The white fellow loves to squat close of a morning. He is snug in his form 'neath some close-tangled cover, and he hates to bestir himself till he needs must. The busy beagles poke here and there puzzling out cold trails, and at last a searching nose catches a whiff of the loved scent coming from a pile of brush, a fallen tree -top or a tangle of small growth. Sir Hare must now away. A rustling about his domicile, a questioning yelp almost in his long, quivering ears, gird him for flying speed. With a graceful curving bound he clears the sheltering cover, and as a jangle of bell-like music thrills his sensitive nerves, he swings his furry snowshoes for every ounce that in him lies. Away he flies, a leaping, flying image of white speed. At every bound he hears fiercer challenges in the form of trumpet tones behind. Speed now at any price! Yet, run as he may, unerring nostrils read his course in air and snow; hot, red throats clang his doom amid the echoing forest. A mile or more he covers at nervous speed, then he carves his flight and circles for his starting point. The ringing tumult in his wake whimpers dying far away, only to rise and swell again in wilder, stronger chorus. He must try new tactics—a swift dart across a narrow open will enable him to gain a sarvling swamp. One leap from the cover his bulging eyes mark a new terror. An awful shape moves near a screen-ing bush; a frightful thunder fills his dying ears, and from the dark woods whence his course has been pours sudden, loud and exultant a torrent of dog-music—for right well do the excited rogues know what has been the end."—Outing.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

ATHLETICS.

Merced, Cal., Jan. 24.—Jack Carkeek, the champion Cornish wrestler, denies the statement going the rounds of the eastern press that he has agreed to wrestle Tom Meloney of Cincinnati at Massillon, Ohio. Carkeek is studying law, and has retired permanently from the ring.

FOOTBALL.

The Wanderers and the Victoria Association footballers play a friendly match on Saturday. In the evening a smoking concert will be given.

THE RING.

GOT THEIR INJUNCTION.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 24.—The weather is rainy. Troops are marching and counter-marching in the streets and along the state line of Georgia troops are patrolling to prevent the invasion of prize fighters. Corbett is hiding somewhere. Crowds gathered at the court house listening to the arguments in the application for a permanent injunction to restrain the authorities from interfering with the fight. Many respectable and substantial residents of the city have gone over to the governor's side in the last few days. This change of opinion has been prompted more by the character of the men who are coming here to attend the fight. While the prominent sporting men are conducting themselves quietly, the wretched gang following in their wake have caused the trouble. The sheriff says even if the decision in the injunction case is favorable to the club the fight will not take place. Others think otherwise. The argument in the fight injunction was continued until one o'clock, when Judge Call took the case under advisement until three o'clock this afternoon.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 24.—3:15 p.m. —Judge Call has granted the injunction in favor of the Duval club. The announcement was received with wild cheers.

Mitchell has declared that he will not agree to a postponement of the fight unless he gets $500. The club officials say the money, not a check, will be put in the referee's hands at the ring side.

A Fashionable Marriage.

New York, Jan. 24.—Miss Carole Livingston, daughter of Johnston Livingston, was married to Count Laugiere Vellara, of Paris, at noon to-day in St. Patrick's cathedral. It was the most fashionable event ever seen in the cathedral. M. Patenotre, French ambassador, acted as best man.

HERE AND THERE.

There is no place in the world where the fee system is so deeply rooted as Paris. For the slightest service a gratuity is expected, and if it is not forthcoming the coarsest abuse follows.

* * *

There is about to be an exhibition of cats at Brussels. One hundred and seven grimalkins have already been entered. Among them are cats from Siam and the Isle of Man, wild and Persian cats, and two of enormous dimensions.

* * *

A novel undertaking is reported from Finland. In Wilmonstrand a large steamer has been built, in which a complete theatre is to be erected. The vessel is to coast along the Baltic, anchoring at the different places, and thus giving many persons an opportunity of going to the play who would otherwise never have the chance of doing so.

* * *

Gingerbread pudding is excellent for use in cold weather. Eight ounces of breadcrumbs, four ounces of flour, four ounces of suet, a tablespoonful of baking powder, the same of ground ginger, half a teaspoonful of mixed spice, and the same of salt, six ounces of treacle, one egg and a quarter pint of milk. Mix all the dry ingredients first; warm the treacle, and stir it well in with the egg and milk. Boil in a greased basin (leave a little room for the pudding to swell) for three hours. Currants, raisins, or chopped figs, will improve this pudding.

* * *

Precise aunt (trying to amuse Kate, who has come to spend the day)—"Oh, see pussy washing her face." Infant (with scorn)—"She not washing her face; she's washing her feet and wiping them on her face."

* * *

Charlotte Tucker, widely known under the initials of "A.L.O.E." (A Lady of England), died recently in India, where, for the last eighteen years, she had been engaged in missionary work. She was the author of more than fifty books, chiefly juvenile and religious, and devoted all her money earned with her pen to charitable purposes.

* * *

Oatmeal is one of the best cosmetics known. Keep a jar on the washstand and rub a handful well into the skin after washing with warm water, wipe it off, dust out your eyebrows, and then see how satiny your face feels.

* * *

A German analyst says that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord.

* * *

The oldest dressmakers' bill in the world has been discovered on a Chaldean tablet, dating 2000 B. C. It has an entry of "ninety-two pure vestments for the priests." Among the items are "ten white robes of the Temple, eight robes of the house of his lady, ten collars of the house of his lady, 10 pairs of gold collars, two white robes, and four scented robes." Also "two wimders," probably scarfs for binding about the waist. Before this the oldest account of this sort was on a tablet dating over 1400 B.C.

PERSONAL.

W. G. Ward is back from the Mainland.

Francis Hall, of Tacoma, is at the Oriental.

Miss Piper returned from the Sound to-day.

M. Strouss returned from the Sound to-day.

W. L. Hogg, of Montreal, is at the New England.

F. C. Cotton, M.P.P., returned to the city last night.

Mrs. Cook, of Oakland, is visiting friends in Victoria.

Capt. H. H. Lloyd, of Port Townsend, is at the Oriental.

E. J. Hewlings, the architect, left for San Francisco this morning.

Miss E. V. Goode returned home to Nanaimo yesterday morning.

J. McCallum left for California this morning on the City of Puebla.

J. W. Casey, the railroad man, arrived in on the North Pacific to-day.

A. M. Rawlinson left for San Francisco on the Puebla this morning.

A. M. Leatch, of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Co., Port Townsend, is in the city.

J. Phillips and Miss C. Phillips are passengers on the Puebla for San Francisco.

Geo. Willliscroft came over from Vancouver last night and is again at the Oriental.

Capt. A. W. Jones and F. C. Gamble were passengers home on the Premier last evening.

J. E. Clifton, of the Standard Oil Co., was a passenger in by the North Pacific to-day.

H. A. Simpson, Nanaimo; J. H. Chambers and wife, Winnipeg; and D. B. Hanson, Seattle, are registered at the Driard House.

E. J. Newbegin, manager of the Seattle branch of Gebbe & Co., Philadelphia, is in the city on a business trip. He goes home to-day.

It is probably not the coldest weather you ever knew in your life; but that is how you feel just know, because past sufferings are soon forgotten, and because your blood needs the enriching, invigorating influence of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the Superior Medicine.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—R F Burgess, T Done, W Fee, Mrs Braden, R Kelly, Mrs Kelly, W S Gamble, J Young, T A Smith, J Stewart, W H Greer, T B Hampson, W C Ward, Capt A W Jones, F C Ireland, Geo Williscroft, F C Gamble, A P Fawcett, Mr Fawcett, Mrs Fawcett, C E King, W J McMillan, Mrs McMillan, Jos Ramsay, F R Stewart, T Angus, S Fader, W Maxwell Smith, C Larson, J Percival, F McLeod, H O'Brien, J Luker, W L Hogg, J W J Brown, C H Fletcher, F C Cotton, J H Chambers, Mrs Chambers, J Russell, W G Ellworthy, H H Godfrey, J W Stevenson, C McKay, J Allen and several others.

Per Str. North Pacific from the Sound—H Donalds, J F Peterson, A L Watson, A Frost, J E Gardner, B Oreland, A Ferry, W Knox and wife, H Jolland, Ah Quie, A Berhnson, Miss Piper, J E Clifton, Jno Parkes, J McPherson, H H McDonald, E Pollexfen, F Cornish, M Strouss, A Taylor, J W Casey, F E Kaye, A M Leatch.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—E B Marvin, J H Todd, L Goodacre, P McQuade, E Wall & Co, McL & McG, Wm Mabie, Vale & Brooks, Paul Mannina, J A T Caton, H Bornstein, Ramsay Bros, E P Ritbet, Gilmore & McC, S Schoen, Officer Com Esquimalt, S Reid, Wilson Bros, H B Co, J Piercy & Co, Speed Bros, N S Keeper, C E Jones, J H Ross, Lenz & Leiser, Dom Exp Co, Shore & Anderson, H Maussell, G C Shaw & Co, T M Haughton, H A Francis, A McGregor, Frank Vincent, Price's Cannery, Lenz & Leiser, W G Cameron, Langley, A C Chalton, C R King, J Maynard, E Morris, W C McDonald, acct Col Ind Rev, R Lettice, S Cooness, Brown Bros, Blair & Gordon, E G Prior & Co, F R Stewart, Fell & Co, Johns Bros.

Per Steamer North Pacific from the Sound—Langley & Co, E G Prior & Co, Thos Dunn & Co, M Burgess, M & L Young, S Leiser, Vale & Brooks, Leonard & Johnston, Wilson Bros, Estate of Geo Morrison, S M Hartman, Thos Shotbolt, Jas Duncan, Erskine Wall & Co, Tisdall & Sinclair, R P Rithet & Co, J & A Clearihue, R Luker & Son, W Templeton, Brackman & Ker.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BULLETIN SERVICE

Corbett-Mitchell Contest

THURSDAY, JAN. 25th,

—AT—

CITY MARKET HALL.

This will be the only bulletin service in the city. Bulletins will be received at Market Hall by direct wire.

A fine brass band will be in attendance. Doors open at 7 p.m. Bulletins probably commence at 7:30. Admission 25 cents.

SMOKE

T and B

20 CENTS A PLUG.

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.

Drink

....THE....

"Soft Water"

BRAND OF

Ceylon Tea

A DELICIOUS BLEND

SOLE AGENTS:

ERSKINE, WALL & CO

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

THE STANLEY HOUSE

Our Winter Sale a Success.
Everyone pleased with the Bargains we offer.
Some rare bargains to be had yet in Remnants, Dress Goods, Mantles, Furs, Quilts and Blankets.
A Few Dozens of those Kid Gloves at 60c. left. You should have a pair before they are all gone.
Remember this sale will only last for the balance of this month, and now is the time to take advantage of it. We have still a fine lot of Remnants at Half Price. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON,

Manager.

Cash is King

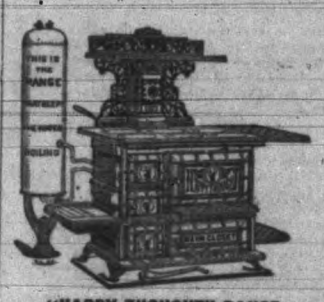
CHEAP LUMBER and GOOD COAL for CASH

AT THE ROCK BAY COAL & WOOD YARD,

S. F. McINTOSH.

W. H. PERRY,

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.



"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

I. X. L.--The Best Steel Range made.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

Genuine Macintoshes

A large assortment of these reliable Waterproof Coats for Men and Boys just received from the celebrated house of Chas. Macintosh & Co.

On Sale at

W. & J. WILSON'S, COVERNMENT ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.

IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co'

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C. July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

Phillips' Sanitary Grates

Can be fitted to any style of grate, require no stove-pipes and occupy no space. No waste attached, all fuel being utilised and an even temperate warmth obtained; will also heat the adjoining room from the one fire; does not smoke, is guaranteed for ten years and requires no further attention than the ordinary grate fire. Further particulars from the Agent or Mr. Geo. Phillips, 34 Douglas Street.

NB.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 120 Yates street during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.